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Column One
BY
David Courtney

ISRAEL's future as a component of the Middle East has not been determined; therefore its place in the Middle East calculations of the Western Powers has not been determined. The place of some, and perhaps all, of the Arab States in given circumstances if not in any event, has been settled in London's mind and as good as settled in the mind of the new Administration in Washington. Arab acquiescence, now or later, by this means or that, in the Middle East policy of the West is, in effect, the basis of that policy. Israel's acquiescence is desirable. It is regarded as practically assured, especially since the abrupt severance of relations with this country by Soviet Russia.

■

SUCH would seem to be the inference from recent events and statements in London and Washington. It presents the Government of this country with a problem of exceptional difficulty; for, when all is said, it is the security of Israel within the Middle East that must be the first, and for the moment the main, preoccupation of this country's foreign policy; not the security of the Middle East in relation to a potential aggressor from across the Caspian and within the elaborations of policy formulated by the global strategists of London, Washington and Paris. It is the conflict between this regional preoccupation and the global preoccupations of London and Washington, together with Britain's perfectly natural determination to keep its power-hold on this last and most vital British sphere of influence along the lines of world communications and against the source of oil, that is reflected in the dispute about Middle East arms deliveries.

■

MR. Dulles has said that America is considering the supply to Egypt of arms "not of a type likely to create danger to Israel." Britain's Minister of State, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, has characterised the type of British armament available to the Arab States in similar terms; and the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs has pointed out — in a debate called for by the Labour Opposition, the tone of whose criticisms was softened by the Sudan agreement — that if Britain did not give arms to the Arab States someone else would. He meant the United States; and he implied that Britain was in no mind to withdraw from the Middle East in favour of America.

■

IN London and Washington — that can be read into Mr. Dulles's statements — the Sudan agreement and the possible agreement over the Suez Canal Zone gave reason to suppose that a Middle East defence organization, "as first proposed by the U.S. and its allies more than a year ago, could now be regarded as a distinct probability." The case for delivering arms to Egypt was therefore a great deal stronger than a few weeks ago. Israel, said Mr. Dulles, would be welcomed as a member of the regional defence scheme. He did not add the qualification — if her membership can be reconciled with Arab membership. But it is the qualification that matters.

■

BETWEEN now and that reconciliation — in other words, between now and the time when there will be a peace settlement between Israel and the Arab States — Israel cannot ignore the threat of regional aggression against her territory. She cannot be comforted by being told that the arms delivered to the Arabs are not of a type likely to "create danger to Israel." Every type of arms and armament in the possession of a potential aggressor adds to his capacity to aggress. Ideally, of course, Israel would rather have peace with the Arabs than be put on an equal arms footing with them. But it must be one or the other. Alternatively, the public of this country will feel driven to the opinion that the western conception of Middle East security in relation to external aggression, is indifferent to the security of Israel in relation to regional aggression. If that opinion were to take hold, the consequences to the internal political structure of this country might be serious.

Jerusalem, February 20.

Egypt to Demand Talks with U.K. On Suez Evacuation

CAIRO, Thursday. — Egypt is to demand formally next week the evacuation of the Canal Zone by British forces, a Government spokesman said today. Premier Mohammed Nagib is to hand British Ambassador Sir Ralph Stevenson a note requesting the British Government to start talks on the evacuation forthwith.

Egypt, meanwhile, announced the names of her six-man delegation for the evacuation talks. Nagib himself is to head his team which includes the Acting Chief of Staff, Colonel Jamal Abdul Nasser, and Major Salch Salam, who took part in the talks on the Sudan.

Colonel Nasser said today that Egypt was prepared to discuss "methods of implementing the evacuation of British troops and nothing else."

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said today, "The misunderstanding which arose in Egypt as a result of British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's statement on the Sudan has been settled in conformity with the text of the Sudan agreement. The statement was issued after Foreign Minister Mahmoud Fawzi had conferred with Sir Ralph Stevenson and American Ambassador Jefferson Caffery.

In London today a Foreign Office spokesman also said there was no misunderstanding between Britain and Egypt on the Sudan agreement.

The dispute had arisen when Mr. Eden said last Thursday that Sudan would be free to join the British Commonwealth when she achieves independence in three years time. Premier Nagib said on Monday that bringing the Sudan into the Commonwealth would invalidate the Anglo-Egyptian agreement.

(UP, Reuter)

Nagib Tells Refugees In Gaza: Be Patient

"With patience Palestine will be returned to you and your property will be yours again, "General Mohammed Nagib told a large audience of Palestine Arab refugees in Gaza yesterday, according to the Arab News Agency. "I was injured in Palestine and my blood has soaked into its soil," he declared.

It was officially announced in Cairo yesterday, U.P. reported, that, under a new law, any official convincted of bribery would be sentenced to life imprisonment. The new law also provides for additional punishment of a fine of at least LE.1,000.

Jordan Denies Raids By Armed Marauders

LONDON, Thursday (INA). — The Jordan Ambassador, Fawzi Mulki, in a letter to "The Times" today, complained that yesterday's letter by the Israel Ambassador, Mr. Eliahu Elath, "considerably over-emphasizes the significance of infiltration from Jordan to Israel."

He repeated last week's statement by Brigadier John Glubb, British Commander of the Arab Legion, that Israel had imposed "an artificial barrier" separating one Arab area from another. This necessitated Arabs crossing Israel territory if they wished to visit relatives "whether socially or on business."

Mr. Mulki claimed that armed and marauding bands of infiltrators were a "figment of the Israel imagination." Jordan should not be held responsible automatically for the murders and robberies that occur in Israel, he wrote.

Jordan recommends that Jordan and Israel police officers be connected by direct telephone across the border to notify cases of theft immediately so that thieves can be intercepted. Israel has rejected such a plan, he said.

Robertson Discusses Israel in Amman

LONDON, Thursday (INA). — Britain's obligations to Jordan under the Anglo-Jordan treaty were discussed yesterday in Amman by General Sir Brian Robertson, Commander of British Land Forces in the Middle East; Brigadier John Glubb, British Commander of the Arab Legion, and Anwar Nuseibeh, Jordan Defence Minister, the Amman correspondent of "The Times" reports.

Israel's "continuous aggression against Jordan" was on the agenda, Nuseibeh said.

League Pact Still Not Operative

Jordan invoked the Anglo-Jordanian treaty, rather than the Arab League's collective security pact when it was recently attacked by Israel, Tewfik Abu'l Huda, the Jordan Prime Minister, told the press in Beirut yesterday afternoon, because the League's pact was not yet in operation.

Jordan had made up its mind to "repulse any further Jewish act of aggression," he said.

Jordan would continue to oppose the internationalization of Jerusalem which could only benefit Israel, Abu'l Huda added, according NEARS.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED BANK
with branches throughout the country has a vacancy for a
GENERAL MANAGER
Candidates with the necessary experience are requested to send their proposals before March 10, 1953 to Jacob Bokstein, P.O.B. 4037, Tel Aviv. All information supplied will be treated as absolutely confidential. Proposals that are unacceptable will be returned forthwith.

Soviet Envoys Due To Sail from Haifa Tonight

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Soviet Legation personnel will probably leave Israel tomorrow evening. Their departure from Haifa was tonight being coordinated with the movements of the nine members of the Israel Legation in Moscow who are to leave the Soviet capital tonight by train for Leningrad and thence to Finland.

The Foreign Ministry was tonight awaiting a cable from Moscow stating the time they were due to cross the Soviet border, in order to make the final arrangements for the departure of the 29 Soviet citizens by car from Tel Aviv to Haifa and thence by sea.

The s.s. Kedesh, the Turkish vessel aboard which accommodation had been booked, remained in port today, awaiting its diplomatic passengers.

It appeared probable tonight that Mr. Pavel I. Yershov, the former Soviet Minister, and the members of his staff would leave Tel Aviv early tomorrow afternoon.

Ship's Departure Delayed

At the request of Mr. Yershov the agents for the Kedesh cabled Istanbul yesterday, requesting that the ship's sailing be delayed.

Expecting the departure of the Soviet Legation this morning the owner of the building which has housed the mission, and dealers and persons who had purchased some of the cars and furniture from the departing diplomats, waited in Rothschild Boulevard, but returned home when it became clear that Mr. Yershov and his staff were staying a few more days. The keys of the building will be handed back to the Foreign Ministry and transferred to the American owners of the 25-roomed house.

Soviet Campaign To Be Raised at U.N.

NEW YORK, Thursday (INA). — The Israel delegation to the U.N. met in Washington all day yesterday to consider the details of the raising at the U.N. the question of Soviet anti-Semitism.

It is learned that the matter will be raised in a dramatic and prominent way. Other delegations have been approached in the matter.

A press conference at the Israel Consulate-General in New York revealed that Mr. Arieh Levavi, Assistant Director-General of the Foreign Ministry and head of the East European Division, will arrive here on Monday to participate in the Assembly. Mr. Levavi was Counsellor to the Israel Legation in Moscow for two years.

Invitations Sent For World Conference

The text of the invitation sent to the "principal Jewish organizations to discuss the serious situation of the Jews in East Europe" at a World Jewish Conference was made public by the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem yesterday. The conference will meet on March 11 and will last for two or three days.

The Israel Government will not be represented, a spokesman said.

The invitation called on the "accredited representatives of organized Jewry" to react to the campaign against "Israel, the Zionist Movement, the Joint and the entire Jewish people by Soviet Russia and the other Governments of East Europe." The conference will demand the right of Jewish emigration from East Europe and stress Israel's readiness to absorb them, it was said. The conference is not aimed at establishing a permanent body to deal with the situation.

Moscow Links Doctors With Legation Bombing

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Moscow Radio's political observer last night linked the alleged crimes of nine arrested Moscow doctors with last week's bomb explosion at the Soviet Legation in Tel Aviv.

He said both were "the work of American imperialists using Zionist organizations."

The radio said that Dr. M. Vovsi, one of the nine doctors arrested last month on charges of murdering Soviet leaders, had admitted he received instructions from the Joint.

The broadcast, in English, charged the rulers of Israel with inciting "Zionist bandits" who carried out the "foul crime" against the Soviet Legation.

MOLOTOV REPORTED ILL

LONDON, Thursday (UP). — Sources close to Indian diplomatic circles here said today the M. V. Molotov, Soviet Deputy Premier, has been seriously ill for some months. He is confined to his bed and makes only rare public appearances, the sources said.

Molotov, known to be one of the hardest workers of the Soviet hierarchy, is 67. He is said to be suffering from heart trouble.

ELIASHIV ON WAY TO HELSINKI

MOSCOW, Thursday (UP). — Mr. Shmuel Eliashiv, Israel Minister to the Soviet Union, expelled because of the break in Russo-Israel relations, is to leave Moscow at 11 o'clock G.M.T. this evening.

With the eight members of the Legation staff, Mr. Eliashiv will travel by train to Helsinki via Leningrad. They should arrive on Saturday.

The Israelis will be accompanied to the Finnish border by a Soviet Protocol official and by a member of the Dutch Embassy here, Holland is to act for Israel in the Soviet Union.

2 Intercepted Near Russian Church

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Two men who were prowling around the Russian church in Abu Kebir at midnight last night were challenged by police there and one of them was caught with stenographic notes of recent Knesset debates. The second man escaped.

The buildings house part of the Soviet Legation personnel. The notes recorded the debate on the severance of diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia.

The detainee is a new immigrant from Bulgaria. His name was not disclosed.

Swiss Buy Bananas Destined for Russia

HAIFA, Thursday.—The 30 tons of bananas that were to have been shipped to Odessa in the s.s. Kinneret a week ago were sent to Switzerland in the s.s. Filippo Grimani last night. The bananas, packed in boxes stamped in Russian, were stored in the Port since they were unloaded from the Kinneret after Russia broke off diplomatic relations with Israel.

Today, 31 tons of chewing gum for export to Yugoslavia were loaded in the s.s. Dromit.

Reparations Debate In Bundesrat Today

BONN, Thursday (Reuter).—The Upper House of the West German Parliament will tomorrow debate the Israel restitution agreement with its additional protocols and an exchange of letters between the heads of the delegations who negotiated it, it was announced today.

GOETTINGEN, Thursday (AP). —The Pakistan Ambassador to West Germany said today that his country would like to act as mediator to help settle differences between West Germany and the Arab states over reparation payments to Israel.

East Germans Open Attack On Evangelical Church

BERLIN, Thursday (UP). — The East German Communists have arrested two Protestant clergymen and shut down a missionary rally in what appeared to be the opening of a campaign against the Evangelical Church. Headquarters of the Evangelical Church in Berlin announced today that Pastor Johannes Hamel of Martin Luther University was arrested a few days ago and Pastor Juergen Winterhanger of Hohennauen, near Berlin, on Tuesday.

The Evangelical and Catholic churches are the only organized groups in East Germany free of Communist domination.

Third of U.S. Grant For Capital Goods

Of the $70,228,000 American grant for the financial year ending June 30, 1953, 38.7 per cent have been allocated for the purchase of investment goods (electrical and irrigation equipment, livestock, refrigeration plants, fishing trawlers, transport equipment and the like), and the remaining 66.3 per cent have been allocated for fodder, raw materials, medicines and other goods for current needs, Mr. Ehud Avriel, Director-General of the Ministry of Finance said at a press conference broadcast over "Kol Yisrael" last night.

The counterpart fund holds IL.31m., Mr. Avriel said, and of this amount IL.7.1m. have been spent. The Government is under no obligation to spend the money within a given period and is governed in the matter by its consideration of the inflationary effect a release of funds might have.

McDANIEL AND STAFF TOURING NEGEV

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — Mr. Bruce McDaniel, TCA Administrator in Israel, accompanied by Mr. Ehud Avriel, Director General of the Ministry of Finance, and members of the TCA staff arrived here last night, on a three-day tour of the Negev. They are to inspect centres aided by TCA and to visit places in which TCA-backed projects are to be undertaken.

Z.O.A. Economic Meeting

WASHINGTON, Thursday (INA) — Plans for Zionist Economic Conference on Israel, in which both Israel and American Government officials will participate, were announced today by Zionist leaders following a visit by Rabbi Irving Miller, President of the Z.O.A., to Mr. Sinclair Weeks, Secretary of Commerce.

Mr. Weeks said he was giving "serious consideration" to the invitation to speak on the "role of private enterprise in Israel" at the two-day conference which will open at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York on March 14.

Dr. Peretz Bernstein, Israel Minister of Commerce and Industry, will attend.

Smucha Charged with Murder

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Ben Zion Smucha, one of the suspects, was today remanded in custody for 15 days by Magistrate Yehuda Treivish in Petah Tikva on a charge of murdering Rahel Levin. The charge was sworn out by Police officer Gershon Meiri as is customary when no evidence is presented. Six of those detained in connection with the murder last Saturday night were released today, while two others were detained and held during the day.

Meanwhile, police said that preliminary results of the laboratory tests of the blood and other stains found on Smucha were inconclusive. The adjustable spanner found near the scene of the murder, believed to have been the assailant's weapon, had no finger prints. Police are trying to locate its source and dozens of constables were today touring workshops collecting similar spanners and investigating the shops who sell them.

Smucha's appearance in Court attracted large crowds. He was closely guarded. He asked the judge what murder was being attributed to him and added that if he had murdered anyone he would go to prison. If not, he demanded payment for each day he was held in detention.

It was unofficially learned tonight that seven-year-old Yair Burstein of Kibbutz Efal, failed to pick out Smucha in an identification parade today.

The boy had been approached by a man in the Mifdé Ezrahi quarter from where the girl disappeared on Saturday night, and it is almost certain that this man was the same who abducted the murdered girl.

Watchman Shot

BEERSHEBA, Thursday.—A 28-year-old watchman in the southern Negev is tonight lying unconscious at Bellinson Hospital after having been shot and seriously injured last night. He is Mr. Yitzhak Abudbul, of Haifa. He was flown back from Elath today.

It is not yet known whether the shooting was an accident.

JORDAN COMPLAINS OF ISRAEL AIR 'VIOLATIONS'

A complaint that Israel planes were "continuing to violate Jordan territory" was submitted to the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization on Wednesday, "A-Diffa," the Old City daily, reported yesterday.

Congress Leaders Get 'Grim Picture' of Global Strategy

White House Briefing by Military

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (AP). — Congressional leaders of both the Democratic and Republican parties reviewed the global military situation with President Eisenhower today, and a House member said afterwards it was a portrayal of "a grim picture."

Republican and Democratic leaders of the Senate and the House spent an hour and a half with Mr. Eisenhower at the White House session. They were briefed on Korean war strategy and the military and diplomatic situations elsewhere by General Omar Bradley, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and by Mr. Allan Dulles, Chief of the Central Intelligence Agency. A Presidential assistant, Mr. Robert Cutler, also took part in the briefing. He is in charge of liaison with the National Security Council.

After the session, Representative Charles A. Halleck (Rep, Indiana) House Floor Leader, called it a "very informative briefing" which he said covered the whole military outlook. He added it dealt with both the Korean and Indo-China wars, among other things. Then he declared, "Everybody knows the world situation amounts to a grim picture."

A reporter asked whether he meant on a military or economic basis. Mr. Halleck said he meant both and added the situation represented "a burden on the economy."

No Conclusions Reached

Another Congress member who attended said no conclusions were reached at the session, unless you might say we are in a hell of a fix." He asked not to be named.

Senator Robert Taft said: "It was a briefing on a lot of facts, military and diplomatic."

U.P. adds that the conference was told that Russia was "steadily" building up its armed might, including atomic weapons, and that the U.S. consequently faced a costly five-year arms build-up programme.

Mr. Joseph Dodge, the President's Budget Director, said if present spending and income trends continued the legal Federal debt limit would have to be lifted and the debt might run as high as $300,000m. by the end of the five-year period.

Russian strength, exclusive of the satellite nations, was estimated by experts at about 2,500,000 men under arms, 30,000 planes including a sizable proportion of jets and 60 to 70 submarines in the Far East.

General Bradley gave detailed top secret information on American troop dispositions throughout the world including the figures on recent build-ups of troops in West Europe and Africa.

British Forces Cut, Defence Budget Up

LONDON, Thursday. — The Government announced today that it expected to spend £1,636,760,000 in the 1953-54 budget year. This is a record for Britain in peace-time. The estimated expenditure in 1952-53 was £1,518,500,000.

A White Paper giving the figures said the estimates include £140m. to be provided in dollars by the U.S.

The paper said the total strength of active British forces would be 879,000 this April and 886,400 in April, 1954. The government proposed to continue the two-year call-up of national servicemen, but said the possibility of shortening the period would be reviewed from time to time.

The Army costs every Briton four shillings and threepence a week, the Air Force three shillings and sixpence and the Navy two shillings and ninepence, it was officially stated in the House of Commons.

The Government announced that arms production would cost about £650m. out of the year's total instead of £850m. which would have been spent had Britain adhered to the original three year arms programme launched in 1951.

EBAN SEES STASSEN

WASHINGTON, Thursday (INA). — The Israel Ambassador, Mr. Abba Eban, called on Mr. Harold Stassen, Director of the Mutual Security Administration yesterday to discuss current developments.

Italian Defence Minister Receives Israel Envoys

ROME, Thursday (AP).—Italian Defence Minister Randolfo Pacciardi conferred today with the Israel Minister to Rome, Mr. Eliahu Sasson, and his Military Attache, Commander Zvi Kinan.

Two Poles to Die For 'Spying for America'

PARIS, Thursday (AFP). — Two Poles, Stefan Skrzyszewski and Denis Sosnowsky, were condemned to death by a Warsaw military court today for spying for America, Warsaw Radio announced.

They are reported to have confessed to having spied "on the instructions of an American espionage school supervised by Americans and Polish exiles." They had been directed, they said, to "disrupt the Polish economy and establish terrorist and spy groups among the enemies of Poland."

Amnesty for Alsatian Oradour Criminals

PARIS, Thursday, (Reuter). — The Council of the Republic, France's Upper House, tonight approved a bill to pardon and set free 13 Alsatians who took part in the German massacre of Oradour. Their sentences had aroused a storm of protest in Alsace but the amnesty bill had been bitterly opposed in Limoges, where Oradour is situated.

The Justice Committee of the National Assembly disapproved the bill after it had been passed by the Assembly early this morning. There were seven votes against the bill, none in favour and ten abstentions.

The Council of the Republic approved the amnesty bill by 174 votes to 79.

DOV JOSEPH LEAVES FOR CANADA

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday (ITIM). — Dr. Dov Joseph, Minister without Portfolio, left by El Al today on his way to Canada to open the new Independence Bond Drive there. He was accompanied by Mrs. Joseph, who has also been invited to address public meetings throughout the country on behalf of the Canadian women's Zionist organizations which are to be active in bond sales.

While in Ottawa Dr. Joseph will meet members of the government with whom he studied while at university. He will later attend a Bonds planning conference in New York, due to be held on March 7.

Histadrut Plans to Aid Jobless

TEL AVIV, Thursday.—At the close of a penetrating debate on unemployment, the Executive Committee of the Histadrut voted down a Mapam motion calling upon the Government to enact urgently a programme of development works designed to employ all jobless. By 25 votes to 11, they passed a Mapai motion calling for the implementation of housing projects and public works "within the framework of existing budgets."

The vote was in effect a test of the Histadrut's stand on the Government's new economic policy of February 1952. The Mapai resolution which was introduced by Mr. Aharon Becker was in line with the Government's policy of "living within our means and refraining from printing new money."

Mapam View

On the other hand, Mapam's spokesman, Mr. Berl Repetur, called upon Finance Minister Eshkol not to hold up grants for development works and to release immediately IL.2m. to IL.3m.

Later, the entire executive with the exception of the lone Communist approved a plan calling upon trade union provident and insurance funds to put their 1953 premiums at the disposal of the Workers Bank for loans for the implementation of projects designed to absorb unemployed. The Histadrut Executive will also contribute to the fund which is expected to net IL.6,000,000. An employment committee created by the Histadrut Secretariat will work out details.

The majority resolution stressed the need for a constructive solution of the unemployment problem and called for the transfer of unemployed from urban areas to agricultural works and to the development of basic industries in the Negev. However, it called also for palliative measures.

The Jewish Agency was asked to remove obstacles impeding the settlement of 12 organised groups ready to go on the land and to build houses in collective settlements to enable them to absorb additional manpower.

The Government was asked to speed up the enactment and collection of the proposed compulsory loan or levy on property to raise funds for development projects.

Some speakers in the debate proposed direct relief and Mr. Yehuda Sha'ari (Oved Zion) tabled a resolution on the matter. The Secretary-General, Mr. Mordecai Namir, said, however, that there were still prospects for a constructive solution on the problem and he therefore suggested that Mr. Sha'ari's motion be referred to the Secretariat.

Mr. Namir said he had reservations about unemployment relief because right-wing circles had been advocating it. He noted that "Ha'aretz" had crusaded for it and observed that if that paper which he said represented capitalist interests, wanted it, the idea should be regarded with suspicion.

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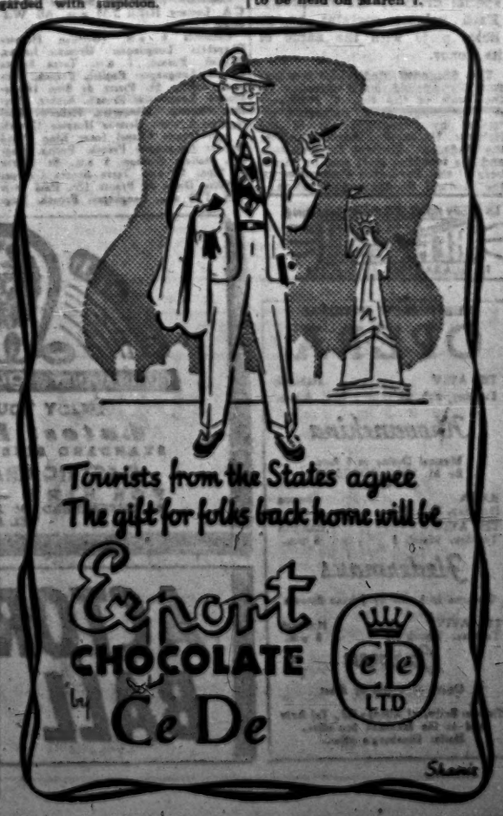

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Social & Personal

Mrs. Helena Pylaum returned to Israel by El Al yesterday upon completion of her duties as Press Secretary at the Legation in Warsaw.

Miss D. Kahn, head of the U.N. Social Welfare Department, returned to New York by T.W.A. yesterday after a two months' visit to Israel.

Mr. R. Cameron, F.A.O. adviser on afforestation, arrived by El Al yesterday.

Rabbi H. Swift, Chief Rabbi of the Natal province of South Africa, left by T.W.A. Yesterday for Europe and the U.S. on a mission on behalf of the Israel Chief Rabbinate.

Mr. S. Y. Krautner, of the Organization Department of the Zionist Organization, has returned from his visit to Europe on behalf of the Department.

Mr. Joseph Barpal, Manager of the Zim Israel Navigation Co. has left for Europe on behalf of the Company.

Mr. S. Zarankin, Tel Aviv office manager of The Jerusalem POST, has returned by T.W.A. from a trip abroad on behalf of the Daily Newspapers Publishers Association.

Mr. Israel Rokach, Minister of Interior, is to be the guest speaker at the Jerusalem B'nai B'rith Luncheon Club meeting at 1.15 o'clock on Monday at the Tourist Club in Talbieh in Jerusalem.

On the occasion of the 75th birthday of Prof. Martin Buber, a festival gathering will be held under the auspices of the Irgun Olei Merkaz Europa, Jerusalem, at the Beit Hahalutzot, Rehavia, tomorrow, February 21, at 11 a.m. Prof. Ernst Simon will speak on "What does Martin Buber mean for us?"

Mrs. Shulamit Katzenelson, principal of the Nahariya Ulpan, is to speak on "Ulpanim as a factor in the absorption of Professional Persons" at 8.30 on Sunday night at Beit Shalom in Talbieh, Jerusalem. The lecture is open to guests.

An exhibition of liturgical art by Ludwig Wolpert is to be opened at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning at the Bezalel Museum in Jerusalem.

BIRTHS

FRUCHTMAN — To Eva (nee Sternberg), wife of Milton Fruchtman,—a daughter, Eleanor-Pearl, granddaughter to Mr. and Mrs. B. Fruchtman, of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Sternberg, Tel Aviv.

SHERMEY—To Batya (nee Benjamin) and Dr. Yoel Shermey, Jerusalem, on February 17—a daughter, Shulamit.

BAR MITZVAH

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Zinder, of 69-61 99th Street, Forest Hills, New York, wish to inform their friends and aquaintances that a reception in honour of the Bar Mitzvah of their son Menahem Oren will be held at their home, on Saturday, February 21, 1953.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Rosa Winkler

The death took place in New York on Sunday, February 15, 1953, of Mrs. Rosa Winkler. She is deeply mourned by her husband Mr. Louis Winkler and her children Mrs. Hilde Schulhoff, Mr. Henry Winkler and Dr. Franz Winkler, all of New York City.

Meir Lacks (Goldfeld)

The sudden death of Meir Lacks (Goldfeld) took place in Jerusalem yesterday, February 19, 1953.

Special Med. Students Library at H.U.

A special students' library of medical textbooks has been founded at the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School of Jerusalem.

The books were acquired through donations of $5,000 from Dr. Louis Wolfson of Boston; $1,283 from the Special Text Book Fund of the Hadassah Organization; and about $3,000 from the Phi Lambda Kappa Medical Fraternity.

The books presented by the Fraternity are arranged as a special unit named "The Phi Lambda Kappa Medical Students Library of the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School." All the funds for this purpose were collected in a special drive by the Fraternity. Each volume contains an ex libris plate with the name of its donor.

The Students' Medical Library was formally opened on Wednesday by the Dean of the School, Professor A. Dostrovsky, at a gathering attended by representatives of the Hebrew University Administration, the Hadassah Medical Organization and the teaching staff and by members of the Executive Committee of the Medical Students Association.

IN EVERY HOME FOR EVERY WASHING
REFLEX
IS GUARANTEED HARMLESS

REVIEW OF YESTERDAY'S PRESS

U.K. ATTITUDE ON ARAB ARMS SEVERELY CRITICIZED

The British Government's unchanged attitude towards arms supplies to the Arab countries comes in for severe criticism in "Davar" (Histadrut) and "Hatzofe" (Hapoel Mamizrahi).

While not doubting the sincerity of British intentions, "Davar" fears that the very reverse will be brought about by the sale of jet planes. An arms race will start in the Middle East, at a ratio of 1:3 in favour of the Arab states — an extraordinary conception of "balance of power." "Davar" emphasizes that the British export drive should not include tools of death.

"Hatzofe" urges new moves on behalf of the State of Israel and of world Jewry in order to avoid the "straits of political isolation" from both the Eastern and Western blocs. Border security should be strengthened, since the Arab danger is increasing in consequence of British and U.S. appeasement, the paper warns.

Hail and Farewell

"Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) extends an editorial message of farewell, "*Au Revoir*" to the staff of the Soviet Legation in Israel, deploring once more the rupture of diplomatic relations as a "heavy blow for the Jewish people, for Zionism and for the State of Israel." While the Government, according to the paper, apparently acquiesces with the situation as a *fait accompli*, "Al Hamishmar" says that all should be done for an early resumption of relations, in order to avoid Israel's complete isolation in international politics.

"Kol Ha'am" (Communist) asserts that Mr. Sharett, the Foreign Minister, "does not know the ABC of normal diplomatic relations between states," since according to the paper, he mixed up the question of Israel-Soviet relations with the problems of Zionism. Diplomatic relations do not presuppose recognition of the partner's ideology, the paper points out, and mentions in this connection that the Soviet Union maintains normal relations with "Gandhist" India, with Finland and even with Great Britain and the U.S., which are ruled by "capitalist reactionaries," whose ideology is severely criticized in the Soviet Union, while the bourgeoisie in capitalist countries oppose Stalinism.

Nothing Unexpected Found

While "Herut" regards the State Controller's report as a "grave writ of indictment" against the Government's "corruption dominated and exploited by Mapai's vested interests", "Hamodia" (Agudat Israel) asserts that the Controller's report does not contain anything sensational, or unexpected in a young and inexperienced administration. The paper appreciates the moral importance of the Controller's work, but urges legal measures in order to oblige Government departments to execute his recommendations.

"Haboker" (General Zionist) accuses certain Mapai circles of delaying tactics against the early implementation of unified State education, and warns that this is one of the basic conditions for the present Coalition.

"Ha'aretz" (Independent), commenting on the report of the Minister of Police, warns of the abolition of the death penalty in view of increasing violence in the country. The quality rather than the quantity of the Police Force should be improved, the paper urges.

"Davar" as well as "Omer", (Histadrut) welcomes the recommendations of the Economic Advisory Council about employment on the land, and speaks out against "certain circles" which regard this form of employment as "social welfare work". The recommendations should be accompanied by detailed plans, the paper urges.

Where to go

TODAY

JERUSALEM

8-4 (also tomorrow): Jerusalem Biblical Zoo Reserve, Bus 15. Feeding time: 3-3 p.m.

8.30-12.30: American Library and Reading Room, U.S. Consulate, Mamilla Road. Entrance Free.

9-1 (tomorrow 10-1): Exhibition—Musical instruments. Masks of Primitive Peoples. Contemporary Painters. Bezalel Museum.

8.30 p.m.: "Music to Inspire" (Rosenfeld). Tchaikovsky: "Piano Concerto No. 1, in B-Flat Minor." Haydn "Symphony No. 19, in D Major." Y.M.C.A. Hall.

9-1: (tomorrow 10-1): Archaeological Exhibition. Also temporary exhibitions: Recent acquisitions. Dept. of Antiquities: 28 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech.

10-1: (also tomorrow): Sanhedria Tombs.

11.30-12.30: Film Show at Keren Hayesod Head Office.

10-1: Exhibition, Ruth Bamberger, Ya'akov Wexler. Artists' House.

TEL AVIV

10-2: (Tomorrow 10-2; 2-10) Exhibition of paintings by Yehiel Krize, at the New Gallery, Central Building, 91 Allenby Rd.

8.30 p.m.: "Storm over Asia," directed by Pudovkin, 6 Rehov Ratisbon. Israel Film Society.

10-1 (also tomorrow): Exhibition:—Chinese and Japanese Art. Museum.

HAIFA

10-1; (tomorrow 10-1, 4-9): Exhibition of paintings and drawings "Old Master" 16th & 17th Century — collection of M. Hevesi — Municipal Museum — Town Hall. Closing Feb. 24.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

11 a.m.: Recorded Music from Shostakovich: "Trio in E Minor." Bela Bartok: "Music for String Instruments, Percussion and Celesta." Y.M.C.A. Hall.

TEL AVIV

7 and 9 p.m.: Chamber Music: Bach Trio from "The Musical Offering"; Milhaud: De Falla: Museum.

7 & 9.15 p.m.: The Women Have Their Own Way"; Chamber Theatre Mograbi Hall.

KIRYAT HAIM

8 p.m.: "Saint Joan." Chamber Theatre.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Grunze, Rehavia, 2395. Amedim, Amedim building, 3381. TOMORROW: Schneider, 11 Ben Yehuda, 3841. Bet Israel, Bet Israel, 5291.

TEL AVIV: Melchett, 30 Shenkin, 3502. Malchidesky, 7 Ben Yehuda, 3570. Ora, 99 Dizengoff, 62320. Ben Yehuda, 142 Ben Yehuda, 66595. Hadarosh, Hatikva Qr., 67684. Brizel (Jaffa), 6 Rehov Ja, 80233. TOMORROW: Kolberg, 25 Allenby, 3366. Navel Sha'anan, 34 Navel Sha'anan, 3540. Greenberg, 46 King George, 63645. Emanuel, 43 Ben Yehuda, 62163. Blumenfeld, 106 Dizengoff, 62049. Maccabi, New Maccabi Qr., 67587. Noga (Jaffa), 5 Rehov 298, 80896. TOMORROW evening: Hagen David, 36 Allenby, 64425. Akiva, 165 Dizengoff, 4717. Hoovevi Zion, 35 Hoovevi Zion, 66533. Abad Ha'am, 51 Abad Ha'am, 3651. Maccabi, New Maccabi Qr., 67587. Noga (Jaffa), 5 Rehov 298, 80896.

RAMAT GAN: Lifshitz, 19 Herzl. RAMAT GAN tomorrow: Herzl, 54 Herzl. GIVATAYIM: Mazuzuba, Borochov Qr.

NAHALAT YITZHAK tomorrow: Fisherman, opp. Bezalel factory.

HAIFA: Arnona, 6 Prophets, 4176. Wadi Nisnas, 29 Khuri, 4197. Harufeh, 61 Herbelaia, 2227. Anglo-American, 39 Assmaut, 3595. KIRYAT MOTZKIN today and tomorrow: Fenigal. MT. CARMEL tomorrow: Carmel, 133 Pisa, 4713.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TEL AVIV, today and tomorrow: Dr. M. Shahen, 1 Sirkin, 5942. Dr. N. Lavitan, 11 Hayarden, 66567. Dr. Weinberg (Jaffa), 4 Rehov 65.

IN EVERY HOME FOR EVERY WASHING
REFLEX
IS GUARANTEED HARMLESS

Geneva Banknote Rates

GENEVA, Feb. 16, (AP). — The following are today's banknote quotations in Swiss francs (average of buying and selling rates):

United States (dollar)	4.29¼
Canada (dollar)	4.35
Great Britain (pound)	11.23
France (100 fr.)	1.04½
West Germany (100 mk.)	98.60
Belgium (100 fr.)	8.61
Holland (100 gulden)	110.00
Sweden (100 kroner)	74.00
Italy (100 lire)	0.67½
Austria (100 sch.)	16.55
Czechoslovakia (100 cr.)	1.55
Denmark (100 cr.)	55.50
Norway (100 kr.)	55.50
Egypt (Eg. pound)	9.60
Israel (Is. pound)	1.80
Spain (100 pesetas)	9.75
Portugal (100 escudos)	14.50
Argentina (100 pesos)	18.30
Brazil (100 cruzeiros)	11.62½
Turkey (Turk. pound)	0.35
Yugoslavia (100 dinars)	0.35

SOFTBALL AMATEURS
"WHITES" — "BLUES"
A meeting will be held at 8 p.m. on Monday, Feb. 23, 1953, at B. Miller's house, 39 Rehov Bar Kochba, Tel Aviv.

Wanted
ENGLISH-SPEAKING
Nurse
to care for two children. Living-in. Apply: 6 Rehov Hashoftim, flat 7, Tel Aviv.

EXPERIENCED — RELIABLE
Driver
40, bus-truck-car licence, perfect Hebrew, German, English, French, seeks suitable employment. Offers in writing to: No. 2448, German Ben Advertising, 51 Allenby Road, Tel Aviv.

EXPERIENCED
ENGLISH-HEBREW SHORTHAND-TYPIST
(female)
wishes to change present position.
Offers in writing to: P.O.B. 1109, Tel Aviv.

WANTED
Delivery Man
for Upper Hadar Hacarmel
Apply:
THE JERUSALEM POST
Tel. 4594, HAIFA

TO LET LUXURIOUS FLAT
in Tel Aviv
We are interested in FLATS • BUSINESSES PARTNERSHIPS
"EXPRESS"
5 Rehov Mercaz Boalei Mafaska Tel Aviv. Tel. 66760.

TO LET
2½-Room Flat in Herzlia
with garden and basement, ideal location for children. Priced for quick transfer. Finkel, Shochunat Hapoalim, Herzlia. (Opposite kindergarten.)

• FURNISHED ROOMS •
TO LET from IL.12—IL.50
HAMGASHER
35 Rehov Jaffa-Tel Aviv (cnr. Rehov Nahlat Benyamin)
Tel. 3355, Tel Aviv. (10-1, 4-6)

TO LET
FURNISHED ROOM
to single person, quiet, spacious, cultivated household — guarantee to vacate. 9 Rehov Frishman, near Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv, upper ground floor, left (12-2, 4-7)

Centre of Hadera
FOR SALE OR TO LET
House of two rooms, with garden.
Apply: Schmuelzahn, Rehov Hagiborim, Hadera.

WANTED TO BUY
House in Ramat Gan
2½-4 rooms, on a plot or ½ plot. Write with full particulars to: S. Syrek, 113 Rehov Kibbutz Galuyot, Tel Aviv. No agents.

4-ROOM
VILLA
FOR SALE IN RAMAT GAN
New, with large living room, built-in wardrobes, shelter, garage, 3½ m. Corner plot, immediate occupancy. Ernest Lukac, 99 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv. 10-13, 5-6.

TO LET
now, for one year, very attractive
2½-ROOM
Cottage
with garden. Unfurnished. North Tel Aviv. Tourist preferred. Write: No. 897, P.O.B. 1125, TEL AVIV.

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REFLEX
IS GUARANTEED HARMLESS

Notices to the Public

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE
Language and Education Dept.
TO NEW IMMIGRANTS IN JERUSALEM AND VICINITY
A new term will shortly be opened in the following popular Ulpanim:— "Ben Yehuda" (Bet Hoozer Ma'ale Building). Evening classes from 6.30 p.m. onwards. "Hillel" (Bet Hoozer Hoover School). Morning classes from 6.30 p.m. onwards. "Tamkhon" (Rehbia, Bet Hatzbut), midday classes from 8.30 a.m.
A few places are vacant in the new classes for beginners and advanced.
Registration until Friday, February 27, 1953.

Experienced
CORRESPONDENT
—BOOKKEEPER
Knows excellent English, French, German, good Hebrew. Large commercial experience, best references.
WANTS TO CHANGE POSITION
Apply: No.656, P.O.B.1125, Tel Aviv.

JERUSALEM FACTORY REQUIRES
Assistant
buyer and storekeeper
Knowledge of Hebrew & English essential. Knowledge of chemical terms desirable.
Apply: No. 340, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem

WANTED
DIRECTRESS
Perfect in cutting and fitting. Knowledge of languages desirable.
ENGLANDER Sisters
66 ALLENBY RD. Tel. 66946, Tel Aviv.

Big Industrial Enterorise seeks
Analytical Chemist
with initiative. Experience in fats and soap desired.
Apply in writing with curriculum vitae to: Tal Ariely Advertising, No. 352, P.O.B.245, Tel Aviv.

WANTED
ACTIVE PARTNER
Engineer, Chemist, or man with technical knowledge, and
IL.12,000 CAPITAL
for management of new factory (area 200 sq.m.). Also new offers for production invited.
Apply in writing, stating former occupations to:—
Paul VIDOR Ltd., Room 233, 94 Allenby Rd. Tel Aviv.

A Radio in Your Home!
for only IL. 6 a month
Brown Radio
Jaffa Road (Municipal Garden), Tel. 3665, Jerusalem.

FOR SALE
American furniture
COMPLETE BEDROOM SUITE, "ELECTRIC LOCKS." VACUUM CLEANER, CHROMIUM TABLE AND CHAIRS, ETC.
Here, 15 Rehov Zerubavel, Mt. Carmel, Haifa, daily between 1-3 p.m.

Travelling
to CYPRUS, TURKEY, GREECE, YUGOSLAVIA
and all Western Europe, en route to U.S.A. Willing to undertake technical, business or personal commissions.
Apply: No.654, P.O.B.1125, Tel Aviv.

Well-introduced
IRON & METAL
Foundries
and mechanical workshop,
FOR SALE
together or separately. Partnership also possible. Situated in town
Offers: No.881, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

For Sale or To Let
FACTORY
FOR GENERAL MECHANICAL WORK
Partnership possible.
Write: "Hanoch", P.O.B. 4188, Tel Aviv.

FOR SALE
COLD STORAGE PLANT AND ICE FACTORY
SOUND INVESTMENT
Apply: HADAROM LTD., Lydda, near Railway Station, Tel. Ramlah 88.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 4.52 p.m. today and ends at 6.05 p.m. tomorrow

WEEKLY PORTION
Trumah (Exodus, 25, 1-27, 19. Haftarah Kings I, 5

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: 5.25 p.m. Dv. Y. Leibovitz. Tomorrow: Shabrit, 8.00 a.m.; Minha, 12.45 & 4.30 p.m.; Arvit, 6 p.m.

Ezrat V'Ezmaa (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 5.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabrit, 8.30 a.m.

Ashdot Israel Congregation, Sephardic Orphan House, Jaffa Road: Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing. Sermon: Dr. Shmuel Bernstein.

Italian Synagogue (31 Tel Aviv St.): Tonight: 5.10 p.m. Eulogy on Rabbi Betzalel: Prof. E.S. Artom. Tomorrow: Shabrit, 8 a.m.; Hoped Hamizrahi Qr.): Tonight: 5.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 12.30 p.m.; Arvit, 5.00 p.m.

Jerusalem Baptist Congregation: Opp. Gan Rehavia, E.S. 4 p.m. Tomorrow: Bible Study: 10 a.m. Wednesday: Bible reading & Prayer, 8 p.m.

Seventh-Day Adventists Congregation in Israel (Rehov Abraham Lincoln): Tonight: Bible Study and Prayer, 6 p.m. Tomorrow: M.W., 9 a.m.: Lecture Services in French, German, Bulgarian, with translation in English.

TEL AVIV

Beth Israel (96 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 5.15 p.m.; Tomorrow: Shabrit 8.15 a.m.

Ohel Shlomo Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight, 5.10 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabrit, 6.30 & 8.15 a.m., Minha, 12.30 & 5.10 p.m.

Ohel Shlomo Zion (5 Strauss St.): Tonight: 5.10 p.m.; Tomorrow: Shabrit, 8.00 a.m., Minha: 5.10 p.m.

Young Israel (57 Bograshow St.): Tonight: 5.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabrit, 9 a.m.

HAIFA

Beth Israel (Pevsner House): Tonight: Minha, 4.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabrit, 8.15 a.m.

Beth Israel (Mt. Carmel): Tonight: Minha, 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabrit, 8.30 a.m.; Arvit, 7 p.m.

SUNDAY
JERUSALEM

English Mission Hospital Chapel — Anglican Sp ecopalian (next to Hadassah A): H.C., 7.30 a.m. E.S., 6.30 p.m. (Preacher Rev. Sulhstein): H.C. 7.30 a.m.

St. Andrew's Church (Scots Memorial) M.S. 10 a.m., Rev. H.L. Minard. Vesper service united with Y.M.C.A., at 4 p.m.

Zion Christian Mission (Prophets St., near Rav Kook St.): Sunday, Combined Service at Y.M.C.A., 7.30 p.m. Rev. Wm. L. Hall.

Combined Evangelical Services (Y.M.C.A Lecture Hall): 7.30 p.m. All Welcome.

Catholic: 6 a.m. (German Hospice Chapel): Languages: German, Italian, English, French. 7 a.m. Terra Sancta Chapel: Languages: English, French, German, Italian. St. Pierre de Sion (Katamon): Languages: French, Arabic, English, German, Hungarian, Hebrew, Portuguese. 8 a.m.: German Hospice Chapel. 8 a.m. Israelite Chapel (near King David Hotel): Languages: French, Polish, English, Italian, German. 9 a.m. St. Pierre de Sion. 10 a.m. Terra Sancta College. Notre Dame de France (St. Paul St.): M.S. 7.30 a.m. Languages: French, English, German, Italian.

American Gospel Church (Prophets St., near Rehov Hillel): Morning Worship 11 a.m., Mid-week Prayers, Wednesday at 7.30 p.m. Minister M.G. Grieboerow.

Bible Evangelistic Mission Assemblies of God, Musrallah Road, corner King George: Sunday, 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. Wednesday & Friday, 7.30 p.m. Saturday 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. (Rev. I.W. Foster).

Y.M.C.A. Christian Fellowship Vesper Service, 6 p.m. All welcome.

Brethren (Y.M.C.A. Room 110): Breaking of Bread, 5 p.m.

Church of the Nazarene (St. Julian's Way): E.S., 7.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV & JAFFA

Anglican Church (Episcopal) in the Church of the former German Colony (old 19 Eliat St.): H.C., 7.30 a.m. M.S., 10 a.m. E.S., 7 p.m. Preacher: Rev. R.C. Allison. P.O.Box 2773.

Church of Scotland (St. Peter's Church Street 4): M.S., 10 a.m.; E.S., 5.45 p.m. German E.S., 7 p.m. English.

St. Peter's Church (Catholic), Jaffa Port: 7 a.m. Weekdays 6 a.m. Languages: French, Italian, Spanish.

French Hospital: 8 p.m. Weekdays: 6 a.m.

St. Anthony's Church (Street 4): 6 & 10 a.m. 6 p.m. Weekdays 7 a.m. Languages: Arabic, English, French, Italian.

RAMLE

Church of St. Nicodemus (Catholic) (Terra Sancta Convent): 7 & 9 a.m. Weekdays 7 a.m. Languages: Arabic, English, French, Italian, German, Spanish.

HAIFA

St. Luke's Church: Mountain St., near Vine St. (Anglican Protestant Episcopal in H.C. 7.30 a.m. M.S. 10 a.m. E.S. 6.30 (P.O.B. 1797).

Scandivian Seamen's Church (4) Hospital St., (P.O.B. 1305); Rev. Per Pope Hansen. Lutheran Services in Scandinavian, German & English: E.S. 7 p.m. Tuesday: Bible Study, 8 p.m.

St. John's Church (Anglican) 28 Khoury St.: M.S., 10 a.m.

NAZARETH

Nazareth Baptist Church (near Mary's Well, Tiberias Rd.): M.S., 11 a.m. E.S. 4.00 p.m. Thursday: Bible Study 5.00 p.m. D.L. Baker, P.O.B. 99.

Annunciation (Catholic) (Terra Sancta Convent): 5.30, 6.15, 7, 8 & 9.30 a.m. Weekdays 5.45, 6.15, 7 and 8 a.m. Languages: Arabic, English, French, Italian.

TIBERIAS

Church of Scotland: Saturday, 5 p.m.; Sunday: M.S. 11 a.m. Rev. James Barr, B.D.

JERUSALEM CINEMAS

Sat. at 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.

ARNON: Soldiers Three.
EDEN: Mr. Imperium. Today at 3 p.m.: Blossoms in the Dust.
EDISON: Henry V. Today at 3 p.m.: Ishtar and Mr. Tezl.
GIL-GIL: Eagles in the Afternoon. Today at 2.30 p.m.: Dangerous Women.
ORION: Bend of the River.
ORNA: Passports of Sin.
STUDIO: The Voice of the Turtle.
ZION: The Glass Menagerie. Today at 3 p.m.: Walking Hills.

IN EVERY HOME FOR EVERY WASHING
REFLEX
IS GUARANTEED HARMLESS

THE HEBREW NATIONAL
OPERA
TEL AVIV — Habimah
Tuesday, Feb. 24 — 8 p.m.
Khovanchina
Musical Drama in 5 Acts By M. MOUSSORGSKY
HAIFA — Aspen
Thursday, Feb. 26 — 8 p.m.
TEL AVIV — Habimah
Tuesday, March 3 — 8 p.m.
Fledermaus
Operetta in 3 acts by Johann Strauss
TEL AVIV — Habimah
Tuesday, March 10 — 8 p.m.
Carmen
Opera in 4 acts by Bizet
Tickets: Bellas, 47 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv and at the Habimah Immediately. Haifa: Ginsberg's bikur.

GREETINGS
ENJOY YOUR PURIM!
Latest Records
STANDARD SIZE AND LONG PLAY
ELECTRIC GRAMOPHONES
FOR HIRE — FOR SALE
A. GHERSCFELD, 94 Allenby Rd., Basement, TEL AVIV.

SUNDAY, Feb. 22, 9 p.m. "Ohel," Tel Aviv
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25 Pardess Hanna
FRIDAY, Feb. 27 Nathanya
PIANO RECITAL
by
VARDA NISHRY
First Prize winner of the Paris National Conservatoire, 1952.

"Let's Make an Opera"
By Benjamin Britten
performed by the Opera-Workshop of
Kibbutz "Hazorea"
BY SPECIAL REQUEST
an additional performance will take place at
OHEL SHEM HALL, Tel Aviv
on Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1953, at 8.30 p.m.
Tickets at "Armon" Office, 4 Rehov Heil, Tel Aviv.

TO LET
3-ROOM
FLAT
Unfurnished, Western Carmel. No Key Money. Available immediately for 1 or 2 years.
Apply: P.O.B. 1966, Haifa.

TOMORROW EVENING, FEBRUARY 21,
(NOT ON FEBRUARY 26, AS PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED)
A MASKED AND FANCY DRESS BALL
will take place at the American Zionists' House
under the auspices of the
ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE, TEL AVIV BRANCH
RICH AND VARIED ARTISTIC PROGRAMME. LOTTERIES WITH VALUABLE PRIZES.

ACTORS BALL
PURIM 1953
3 NIGHTS AT ALL MOGRABI HALLS
Sat., Feb. 28 • Sun., March 1 • Mon., March 2
Participants: Actors of:—Habimah • Ohel • Chamber Theatre • Matate • Li-La-Lo • The Opera • Students of Schools of Dramatic Art • Orchestra • Lotteries • Surprises • Fancy dress or evening-dress.
Proceeds to the Association for Students of Dramatic Art.
Tickets in Tel Aviv: Mograbi Box Office and at all advance booking offices; Haifa: "Yuval"; Jerusalem: Cahana's; Ramat Gan: "Rechnitz."

WANTED
by Tourist Couple
2-2½-ROOM
FURNISHED FLAT
fully equipped, in Tel Aviv, for 4 months. Occupancy before March 10.
Apply: Bautzer, South African Zionist Office, 109 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv, between 11-1.

FURNISHED 3-ROOM FLAT TO LET
Rehavia, Jerusalem. Available for two-year period as of April. Includes 3 bedrooms, salon, large hall, kitchen with new Frigidaire, electric stove, built-in cupboards. In new block of flats
Only serious offers invited.
Write: No. 2707, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

WANTED
Young Administrative Worker
with knowledge of agriculture. Perfect knowledge of Hebrew and English essential.
Please apply in writing with short curriculum vitae and details of previous experience, to: Shell Chemicals Distributing Company (Middle East) Ltd., P.O.B. 1977, Tel Aviv.

EL AL ISRAEL AIRLINES LTD.
announces the opening of a course for Flight Wireless Operators.
Candidates should have the following qualifications:
1) At least 2 years' experience as operator.
2) High school education.
3) Knowledge of Hebrew and English.
Candidates can apply to the Company's Training Dept. at Lydda Airport, daily between 9 — 11 a.m."

FINNISH BUSINESSMEN
on short stay in Israel wish to contact exporters of watches, gold and optical articles.
Please apply through: —
Park Hotel, Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv, or Peltransport, 109 Allenby Rd., Room 8, Tel Aviv.

A GRAND IDEA
it was for the uncle to give his nephew a camera as a Purim present. All other presents given until now have been long forgotten, but a camera from
PHOTO BRENNER
is a pleasure for ever and the giver will always be warmly remembered. Cameras, accessories and instructions, at
Photo-Brenner
31 HECHALUTZ ST.
CORNER SHAPIRO ST.
TEL. 4137 - HAIFA

Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	A	a	C	D
Mt. Cred'm	71	4	11	13
Tiberias	64	12	20	21
Haifa	69	12	16	17
Nathanya	53	12	19	19
Hadera	58	9	19	20
Tel Aviv Port	53	13	17	19
Lydda Airport	53	10	15	20
Jerusalem	60	4	11	14
Beersheba	—	10	14	20
Elath	64	13	15	22

FORECAST: Partly cloudy. Light rain may still fall during the morning hours, mainly in the North. OUTLOOK FOR TOMORROW: Partly cloudy.

*A) Humidity at 3 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maxim. yesterday. D) Maxim. temp. expected today.

* * *

A PAMPHLET on Max Nordau, the Zionist leader, has been published by the Jewish Agency on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of his death. Introductory comments written by Mr. Beri Locker, Chairman of the Executive, and Mr. Zalman Shazar, a member of the Executive.

* * *

DISTRICT ATTORNEY L. Rabinowitz summed up for the prosecution yesterday in the Tryfus-Schwartzbart trial before the District Court in Haifa today. the Court will hear the defence summary and will fix a date for judgment.

* * *

WHEN THE door of a taxi opened without warning, a boy, Shalom Malhi of Tel Aviv who was cycling past crashed into it and was injured about the head. The taxi disappeared and the boy was admitted to the Hadassah Hospital.—ELIAHU ALTER, 30, of Kibbutz Bet Guvrin and David Bellis, 42, of Givat Brenner, sustained fractures in their hands when a truck crashed into the Army vehicle in which they were travelling yesterday on the Bilu Road, near Ramle. The injured were taken to the Assaf Harofe Hospital in Saratand and both drivers were detained.

* * *

SIX WITNESSES today testified in the Tel Aviv District Court against Yitzhak Yasuboyitz, 32, who served as chief "kapo" in the Antinzen death camp in Germany in 1944, and is charged with "crimes against humanity." He is accused of maltreating many Jewish inmates of the camp and of causing the death of two.

* * *

FOUND GUILTY of attacking sanitation workers who broke the Communist-inspired strike last October, Edmond Aklof was fined IL.-10, with the alternative of 15 days in jail, by Magistrate Aziz Jarjura in Nazareth yesterday.

* * *

BUS NO. 13 from the north of Tel Aviv will change its route beginning Sunday as follws: Rassco quarter, Rehov Jabotinsky, Arlosoroff, Adam Hacohen, Reines, Frishman, Kikar Masaryk and King George Street. Thre new stations have been fixed at Rehov Arlosoroff 30 metres from the corner of Rehov Shlomo Ham-lech, Rehov Reines before Rehov Frishman and Rehov Frishman at the turning to Kikar Masaryk.

27 from Bulgaria, 45 from Africa

HAIFA, Thursday. — A group of 27 immigrants from Bulgaria including many young people, and one two-month-old baby, arrived in the ss. Artza today. Among the newcomers were several members of the free professions.

All had their official diplomas taken away at the Bulgarian border, however. The ship also brought another 45 immigrants, mostly from North Africa.

Teheran Airlift Resumed

LYDDA, Thursday (ITIM). — The Teheran airlift was resumed when 75 immigrants arrived here by Air France today. Transportation was stopped following an accident with an Egyptian plane at the Teheran airfield.

RATION NEWS

JERUSALEM — For persons not taking meat: 3 eggs. Ginat 2b, temporary, 3b. Meat for invalids: Holders of Medical Association coupons for poultry, dated 6/2/53 and 15/2/53 will receive 500 grams frozen meat.

JERUSALEM: Bananas: 250 grams, Hat 2b, temporary 4?.

TEL AVIV: Sugar one kilogram and additional 500 grams on Aleph cards, Aleph 5, temporary 3. Rice: 250 gram:, on Aleph, Bet, Ghimel cards, coupon 305. Flour: 500 grams, coupon 353, temporary 22. Laundry soap: one bar and additional bar on Aleph cards. Tet 45, temporary, 11. Face soap: one bar and additional bar on Aleph cards. Tet 46, temporary, 23. Pulses: 400 grams, no coupon, temporary, 14. Cornflour: 500 grams on Aleph cards, no coupon, temporary, 26. Meat: 500 grams on Aleph cards, no coupon, temporary 17. Yellow cheese: 500 grams, no coupon, temporary 15. Macaroni: 500 grams, no coupon, temporary, 13. Eggs: 3, Hei 27, zones 1, 2, 11, 12.

Small Locust Swarm In Southern Arava

Jerusalem POST Bureau

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A small swarm of yellow desert locusts, in their egg-laying stage descended in the Ein Radwan area about 40 kilometres north of Elath two days ago.

Dr. Y. Peleg, head of the Plant Preservation Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, told *The POST* tonight that the information had reached his office today through the Army and that the swarm was part of others now settling in the vicinity of Ma'an in south Jordan.

Information about locusts in Jordan is being received here through the international centre in London and the locust station at Nairobi. Reports indicate that from now till the end of May, the Middle East is in danger of being invaded and every precaution is being taken both here and in the neighbouring countries.

More than ten swarms of red and yellow locusts were observed in the past 24 hours in the south of Jordan, "A-Diffa," the Old City daily, reports quoting an official Government announcement.

Several swarms, some stretching for 11 kilometres, settled to lay eggs, it was said. Arab Legion mobile units have been alerted.

Bible for Sale For $1m.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, Thursday (Reuter). — A Bible was offered for sale today for $1m.

Mr. Norman Idaile Yonan said his Bible is a fifth century manuscript written in flowing Aramaic script.

Dr. Kyle Yates pastor of the Second Baptist Church here said there was no way of knowing definitely how old the Bible was.

"Mr. Yonan said it has been in his family since the Crusades, had been lost and was only recently recovered," the pastor said.

S.A.S. Probers Here

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday (ITIM). — The seven-man Scandinavian commission of inquiry into the accident involving an S.A.S. plane when it overshot the runway on take-off here on early on Sunday morning arrived by another S.A.S. plane this morning, and immediately opened their investigations.

The group is headed by Mr. T. Dahl, representing the Norwegian Department of Civil Aviation, and is composed of five representatives of the Company and one from the insurance company.

The plane on which they arrived, in transit to the Far East, was delayed in departure when one of the passengers found that he had mislaid his passport. He thought he had left it in the airport building. The aircraft, which was already on the runway preparing to take off, returned to the terminal and airport police searched the building for an hour before the document was found in a corner of the aircraft itself.

Cotton Mills to Close For Two Months

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM). — All cotton spinning plants in the country apart from Ata will close for two months by the end of this week owing to lack of raw materials, Mr. M. Avrahami, of the Israel Cotton Spinners Association, told the press here today. He said about 600 workers will be made jobless.

He complained that some three months ago the Textile Department of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry had imported IL.1.3m. worth of cotton thread from Italy instead of importing raw materials for processing by spinning factories here. (See Working Week - P. 4)

Jewellery Shop Robbed

PETAH TIKVA, Thursday. — A daring midday robbery in the centre of the town was carried out by thieves who forced open the jewellery shop of Mr. Avraham Stimler and after choosing all the valuable goods, worth IL.5,000 from the shop window fled in a car.

The owner was out to lunch at the time and the street, Rehov Berkovitz, which is usually crowded, happened to be deserted. After the thieves left, a neighbour saw a grey car driving around the corner. When noticed the empty shop window and the unlocked door and summoned the police.

Back After 14 Months In Prague Prison

LYDDA, AIRPORT, Thursday (ITIM).—"It's good to be back," Mr. Shimshon Furmand, said here today upon his arrival by Air France. For the past 14 months he was detained in a Prague prison. He was arrested together with Mr. Shimshon Orenstein while crossing the Czech frontier after a business visit last year. The reason for the arrest was then given as "overstaying his visa."

Upon his arrival here, Mr. Furmand, 32, an Iranian citizen, was surrounded by reporters, but showed that during the three weeks he has been free, following the intervention of the Iranian consul in Prague, he had learned to parry newsmen's questions. He emerged a clear winner in the contest of asking questions. To each question he replied with a question of his own—about the weather, wages and other matters which had occurred during his absence from Israel.

"I don't know Mr. Oren and Mr. Orenstein," he said when asked of he would give greetings to their families here.

His own family was present at the airport to greet him. He appeared wane, but said he had been wel-ltreated in prison "with more meat than you get here."

New Typewriter Helps Blind

NEW YORK, Thursday (USIS). —A new machine to aid the blind and the deaf-blind has been demonstrated here. It is a miniature typewriter that will enable the deaf-blind to receive messages from the sighted who do not know braille. The machine, known as the "A and S. Communator" was invented in Denmark. The device has an ordinary typewriter keyboard that punches braille letters through a platform to the fingers of the blind. The machine is not yet on the market.

Trade Gap Widens

Provisional figures for September reveal a further increase in the foreign trade deficit. Total imports, including those without foreign currency allocation, amounted to IL.10,283,123, and exports to IL.715,038, leaving an adverse balance for the month of IL.9,568,085.

The trade deficit for the January-September period of 1952 has reached IL.87,664,343, compared with IL.69,875,799 in the same period of 1951, or an increase of 25.4 percent. Manufactured goods account for most of the increase. "Non-payment" imports seem to decline; they totalled IL.1,807,189 in September against IL.2,151,811 last year, but the figures for the nine-month period are higher by about IL.900,000.

The largest item on the export side is manufactured goods which declined in September to IL.653,482 (736,915 in September 1951).

Egyptian Protest On Holding of Samir

The Egyptian delegation to the Mixed Armistice Commission has protested to the U.N. against "Israel's refusal to release the s.s. Samir despite the fact that the ship was taken outside Israel's territorial waters," the Old City daily "A-Diffa," reported yesterday.

An Israel Army spokesman said at the time the ship was captured that it had violated Israel's territorial waters while en route from Syria to Gaza with a cargo of UNRWA goods for Arab refugees. Israel has since transferred the cargo overland to Egypt. The ship, however, is still being held pending a decision of the Israel-Egyptian M.A.C. meeting.

SURPLUS — The U.S. exported $4,500m. worth of goods more than it imported in 1952, the Census Bureau announced yesterday.

Naumann Applies For Habeas Corpus Writ

BIELEFELD, Thursday. — Werner Naumann, ex-Nazi leader accused of conspiring to seize power in West Germany, today challenged the right of British High Commissioner Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick to order his detention without bringing him before a court.

Naumann, named as Propaganda Minister in Hitler's will, and one of seven ex-Nazis arrested by the British police a month ago, heard his counsel, British barrister John Scott Henderson, Q.C., appeal to the British Control Commission High Court here to set him free on a writ of *habeas corpus* on the ground that no charge to justify Naumann's detention had been preferred.

Four of the other seven have also served *habeas corpus* writs on the British Control Commission and their cases are to be heard later.

Counsel for the High Commissioner, Mr. Morris Bathurst Asken, told the court that he had "top level instructions" to prevent Naumann from seeing anybody. He opposed the plea for his release.

Germans who failed to get into the crowded courtroom gathered in a restaurant opposite and stamped their feet to the tune of theBadenwiler march, a favourite of Hitler's, played on a gramophone.

(AP, Reuter)

Woman, 73, Mistakes Rat Poison for Jam

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Mrs. Sultana Ashkenazi, 73, died today at Jaffa General Hospital, having consumed a quantity of rat poison which her failing eyes and palate had mistaken for jam. She was a resident of the Sachne Darwish quarter of Jaffa.

Cables in Brief

MAU MAU—The Kenya Government announced yesterday that 302 persons of all races had been killed by Mau Mau terrorists since the start of the emergency. Government forces had killed 123 persons. Mau Mau victims were: 177 Kikuyu; 13 other Africans, nine Europeans and three Asians.

SHISHKOV — Academician Pyotr P. Shishkov, former Soviet Minister for Merchant Shipping, has died after a "prolonged and serious illness," the Soviet Academy of Sciences announced yesterday. Shishkov, 62, son of a printer, achieved world fame as a hydrobiologist. He made an expedition to the North Pole in 1937.

GERMS—Pyongyang Radio yesterday again accused the Americans of dropping "germ bombs" on North Korea. It said bombs were released on various occasions between January 4 and February 5.

SPY — A military court at Kozitza, Greece, near the Albanian border yesterday acquitted all but one of 17 Greek peasants accused of spying for Albania. The one charged as ringleader, Basilios Skoppa, was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment.

SPAIN.—The Chinese Nationalist Foreign Ministry announced yesterday the conclusion of a treaty of friendship with Spain.

MOVIES—Maurice Schwartz, the Yiddish actor and stage director, in the U.S. is to star with Rita Hayworth in the film "Shlomit" to be released soon.

PRESS—Britain's newspaper owners and journalists' organizations have agreed to submit drafts for the formation of a press council to preserve the freedom of the press.

KASHMIR—India and Pakistan again failed to agree on the demi-two weeks secret conciliation conference which ended in Geneva yesterday. The conference, under the auspices of Dr. Frank Graham, U.N. Kashmir mediator, was attended by Pakistan Foreign Minister, Sir Zafrullah Khan, and by the Governor of Bombay, Sir Girja Bajpai.

LIBYA — The Libyan flag was hoisted on the kingdom's first vessel, now called the Idris, after the King. The 943-ton vessel, built in 1947, was bought from Italy.

CUTS — Britain's civil servants now number 668,536, the lowest since 1942, it was announced yesterday.

NUROCK IN AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY, Thursday (JNA). — Mr. Mordecai Nurock, Israel Minister to Australia and New Zealand, arrived here by air today to take his post.

Bugles in the Afternoon

with Ray MILLAND
Helena CARTER
In technicolor
Today at 2.30 p.m.:
DANGEROUS WOMAN

Bend of the River

with James STEWART
Arthur KENNEDY
In technicolor

Pasaporte Al Rio

with Antonio De CORDOVA
Martha LEGRAND

The Glass Menagerie

Weekdays and Sat. 6.30 & 9.30 p.m.
Today at 3 p.m.: WALKING HILLS

300 Technion Freshmen Strike Over Exams

Jerusalem POST Bureau

HAIFA, Thursday. — About 300 first-year students at the Technion staged a day's warning strike against examination rules that they claim are unfair to all, but for the most intelligent and the very rich.

Formerly, students could sit for part of the examinations at the end of the school term and for the rest at the beginning of the fall term. Under the new system they must take all the principal examinations at the end of the school year. This, they claim, is unfair to students who must work.

The other students sat for an hour to show their solidarity in the attempt to place the question before the Senate.

Nazareth Student Gets Rotary Fellowship

Jerusalem POST Reporter

Mr. Bahjat B. Khleif of Nazareth has been chosen as one of 95 outstanding graduate students from 30 countries to receive Rotary Foundation Fellowship, granted by Rotary International in Chicago, for advanced study abroad during the 1953-54 school year.

Mr. Khleif, who was recommended for the Fellowship by a joint Committee of the Rotary Clubs of Israel, will do work in the field of education in North America.

Born in Nazareth in 1928, he attended the Nazareth Secondary Boys' School. He received the teaching diploma from the Government Arab College in Jerusalem in March 1948. In December 1952, he received the Bachelor of Arts degree from the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, and he is now a candidate for the Master of Arts degree at the University.

Mr. Khleif received from the Ministry of Education and Culture a scholarship for study at the Hebrew University. He has been a member of the Israel Oriental Society and is now assisting in the preparation of an Arabic reader to be used in Israel schools.

Legation Bomb Suspect In Another Case

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM). — Mr. Haviv Shiber, now in detention on a charge of depositing the bomb at the Soviet Legation, was today brought before Magistrate M. Shamir for a preliminary hearing on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences.

The charge sheet stated that the accused had received IL.200 from each of the two plaintiffs, Mr. A. Parazenti and Mr. E. Tessler of Jaffa, as down payment for rooms he was going to build them on roofs of houses in Jaffa.

Mr. Shiber, at the time of detention on this charge last year, said he had built rooms for many persons on roofs in Jaffa, in his capacity as contractor, but that in this particular case he had difficulties in obtaining a building permit from the Custodian of Abandoned Property and had promised to return the down payments. The hearing will continue tomorrow.

Settlement of Eshed Strike Expected

HAIFA, Thursday. — The strike of Eshed employees here will probably end tomorrow as the Histadrut Executive ruled today that the cooperative should make an immediate payment of IL.5 and a later payment of IL.7 of the December-January cost-of living allowance. The cooperative has agreed to this.

Nazareth Sends Budget To Interior Ministry

NAZARETH, Thursday. — The Town's IL.360,000 draft budget was submitted to the Ministry of Interior for final approval today. The budget does not include funds for work on roads, water supply or sewage. It covers only regular expenditures for existing services. Last year's budget totalled IL.220,000.

The Council voted IL.130,000 for education, which is 40 per cent of the total education cost.

Former J'lem Mayor Recommends Non-Political Body Govern City

Jerusalem POST Reporter

The temporary appointment of a non-political committee to regulate Jerusalem's affairs in place of the present Municipal Council was strongly advocated by Mr. Daniel Auster, former Mayor of Jerusalem, testifying at yesterday's session of the Commission of Enquiry in the Supreme Court Building.

Mr. Auster said that the present Council had shown itself completely incapable of governing the city and concerned only with party and personal interests. Until new elections were held, he advised the Minister of Interior to use powers granted to him by law in 1950 and cut through administrative tangle by establishing a caretaker committee responsible to the Government.

Asked whether fresh elections might not result in a new tug-of-war between Right and Left, Mr. Auster suggested adopting the English system of personal representation. Only under such a system would the electorate vote for men known to it personally, instead of according to the decisions of party chiefs. He also supported the English procedure whereby a number of councillors stayed in office, regardless of party changes, to ensure continuity of work.

Caretaker Committee

He agreed with witnesses for the Municipal Council that Jerusalem was not, and would never be, in a position to support itself: a capital depended on the State, not only on its local inhabitants. His proposed caretaker committee must be given financial help to rescue the city budget from its immediate plight, and be extended long-term loans. On the other hand, residents of a poor city such as Jerusalem must be ready to accept a cut in public services: rather than suffer demoralising teachers' strikes each month, kindergartens would have to be reduced.

Mr. M. Rubin, the Deputy Mayor (Herut), painted a gloomy and disturbing picture of affairs within the Municipal Council, but denied, under questioning, the need to impose an outside authority on the city, even as a transition measure. He accused the Left wing-Progressive opposition of deliberate sabotage, using much stronger terms than the Mayor had done at the previous session. He recalled Council meetings which had broken up because the opposition had absented itself to prevent a quorum and examples of party influence being used to retain Municipal personnel due for dismissal.

Mr. Rubin agreed that elections based on personal merit would be preferable to the present political system, but did not support radical change in the Council as it stood.

Opinions were divided among witnesses as to the place of public utilities within the municipal framework. All agreed that the Hamekasher bus cooperative should bear a substantial part of costs of road-upkeep, and Mr. Rubin thought that Jerusalem should share its profits.

Mr. Auster recalled that in his period of office, the Water Department also made profits, and saw no reason why the deficit should not disappear after the initial investment involved in pumping water to Jerusalem had been paid off.

Mr. M. Eliachar testifying for the Jerusalem Chamber of Commerce said the Government had not honoured its promise to give Jerusalem priority in the supply of raw materials for industry, nor had the Municipality aided new enterprise by reducing taxes.

IL.14,000 for Watersnood 1953

The sum of IL.14,000 has already been contributed to "Watersnoon 1953," the fund for Dutch flood victims.

The Netherlands Legation gratefully acknowledges receipt of the following contributions:

IL.75.- — The Palestine Jewish Colonization Association, Haifa.
IL.45.- — Mrs. Lopes Dias, Holon.
IL.42.- — Dutchmen and former Dutchmen of Kiryat Haim West.
IL.56.- — Committee of Editors of Israel Newspapers, Tel Aviv; Medical Ass. of Israel, Jerusalem; Mrs. R. Nahmany, Tel Aviv; Les Grand Moulins de Palestine, Haifa.
IL.43.- — Personnel Mekabah Hospital (collected by Miss L. Cohen), Haifa.
IL.32.73 — Staff of "Tahal" Water Planning for Israel Ltd., Jerusalem.
IL.30.- — "50% from a raffle at Hotel Galei Kinneret," Tiberias; Arrarat Insurance Co., Tel Aviv.
IL.27.- — Collection by E. Bost, Kfar Saba.
IL.25.- — Migdal Insurance Co. Ltd., Jerusalem; E. S. Ben Zur Insurance Ltd., Jerusalem; P. Bernstein, Jerusalem; A. Levitsky, Jerusalem; Jerusalem Shoe Corp. Ltd., Jerusalem; E. Friedmann, Kfar Yehezkel; Kneseth Ltd., Tel Aviv; "Bein" Import and Export Ltd., Jerusalem; I. Ginzler, Ba'ayanot "Ziouah" Factory, Tel Aviv; Palestine Fruitcon Ltd., Haifa; The Israel Reinsurance Co. Ltd., Tel Aviv.
IL.23.500 — Collected at meeting of Ingea Ciel Holland, Tel Aviv.
IL.20.- — Polak family, Israel Defence Arrays Express Service Transport, Tel Aviv; The Staff of the Jewish Agency Comptroller's Office, Jerusalem; Miss S. Pinkhof, Jerusalem.
IL.15.- — Dr. Adler, Be'er Ya'acov; Dr. H.L. Wins, Petah Tikvah; N.N., Haifa; D. Gobbes, Haifa; Mrs. R. Hartog-Glazer, Haifa.
IL.12.- — Business Digest, Haifa.
IL.10.- — C. Blasth, Herzlia; M. Messer, Jerusalem; Neza Ltd., Tel Aviv; B. de Lange, Tel Aviv; B. Hess, Tel Aviv; Rangers Hashaya, Haifa; S. Sapper, Jerusalem; Mrs. Z. Epstein, Jerusalem; Miss S. Sohlberg, Jerusalem; F.S. Jojo, Tiberias; Dr. M. & J. Kremer, Nahariya; Y. Levi, Nahariya; S. de Brain, Haifa; Mrs. S.Z. Zilversmit-Goldsmit, Jerusalem; D.E.H., New York; Pere J. Wingboom, Jerusalem; Mrs. M. Hay-van Spier, Jerusalem; O.E. Bath, Tel Aviv; Mrs. S. Epstein-Nahavro, Rehovot; J. Bost, Tel Aviv; E. Bost, Kfar Saba; J. Zeelander, Ein Hahoresh; G.M. and L.M. families, N.N., Sde Nehemia; E. & I. Glucksberg, Haifa.

N.Y. JEWISH CHILDREN ASSIST DUTCH RELIEF

NEW YORK, Thursday (UP). —Jewish schoolchildren all over New York city embarked yesterday on a fund-raising campaign "to rebuild a dyke in Holland" a gesture of gratitude to the Dutch people for the sympathetic treatment Jews received in Holland during the war, ed in Holland during the war.

Sylvia
LOANS
dresses, suits, wedding outfits, latest Paris models, 1st FLOOR, 19 REHOV BALFOUR, HAIFA.

Personal Notice

JULIUS and LILLI GRONAU
have pleasure in inviting their relatives and friends to the
Bar Mitzvah of their son Michael
on Saturday, February 28, 1953 at 8.15 a.m. at the Beth Israel Synagogue, 16 Dizengoff Rd., Tel Aviv. Reception: 11.30 a.m.-1.30 p.m. at 79 Rehov Gordon, Tel Aviv.

WILLY and AENNE LEVY
(nee Keller)
have pleasure in inviting their relatives and friends, to the
Bar Mitzvah of their son, DAN
on Saturday, February 28, 1953, at the Emet Ve'Emunah Synagogue, Gan Rehavia, Jerusalem. Reception from 11 a.m.-1 p.m. at their residence: Beth Marchaim, 27 King George Avenue, Jerusalem.
Please regard this as a personal invitation.

We wish to thank all our relatives and friends who expressed their condolences in our bereavement on the death of our beloved wife and mother.
ISAAC, ALBERT and SHLOMO FLORENTINE

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Irene Dunn — Philips Dorn

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Clifton Webb
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A SONG TO REMEMBER
Technicolor — 2nd week
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AMPHI Tel. 4015
NOUS SOME TOUS DES ASSASSINS
awarded the Great Picture prize at the 1953 International Film Festival in France

ORAH Tel. 4017
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MARA MARU
Errol Flynn — Ruth Roman

ARMON Tel. 4868
Grand Anniversary this week:—
3 films portraying different episodes in a woman's life:
Sat., Sun.: A woman's endeaying love
Stefan Zweig's
LETTER FROM AN UNKNOWN WOMAN
Joan FONTAINE — Louis JORDAN
Mon., Tues.: A woman's sacrifice
LIVE TODAY FOR TOMORROW
Frederic March — Florence Eldridge
Wed., Thurs.: A woman's destiny:
BACKSTREET
Charles Boyer — Margaret Sullivan

ATZMON Tel. 3083
On Dangerous Grounds
Ida Lupino — Robert Ryan

EN DOR Tel. 3421
Sat., Sun. Mon.:
COMANCHE TERRITORY
Technicolor
Tues., Wed., Thurs.:
LITTLE EGYPT
Technicolor
Mark Stevens — Rhonda Fleming

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In Technicolor

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No complimentary tickets or reductions.

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Daily: 3.30, 7, 9.15 p.m.

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The greatest picture of Argentine Sound Film
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Clark Gable — Ava Gardner
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LONG STAR
M.G.M. picture
full of action & romance.

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VITTORIO de SICA's most successful creation
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KIND HEARTS and CORONETS
For adults only

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QUO VADIS
Daily at 5.45 & 9 p.m.

ORION
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TOMORROW IS TOO LATE
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In technicolor
Today at 2.30 p.m.:
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The great pioneer picture
BEND of the RIVER
with James STEWART
Arthur KENNEDY
In technicolor

ORNA Tel. 4733
The great picture — produced in Argentina
Pasaporte Al Rio
with Antonio De CORDOVA
Martha LEGRAND

STUDIO Tel. 4088
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ZION HALL
Jane WYMAN — Kirk DOUGLAS in the outstanding film, warm, richly human and stirringly acted.
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Weekdays and Sat. 6.30 & 9.30 p.m.
Today at 3 p.m.: WALKING HILLS

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Also presenting "ISRAEL" — the magnificent colour travelogue on our country, made in Hollywood.

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GLASS MENAGERIE
Tennessee Williams' world-famous play with Warners' world-famous cast:
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THE JERUSALEM
POST

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Friday, February 20, 1953
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THE appointment of a special adviser on Cold War affairs by President Eisenhower has been viewed in some quarters as a departure, which of course it is not. President Truman had his advisers dealing with exactly the same subjects, and it may be assumed that neither is Generalissimo Stalin without guidance in this direction, whatever the respective honorific titles given to these specialists. For the time being this is merely another instalment in the old American argument for or against containment; another straw in the wind of President Eisenhower's intentions to conduct a more active foreign policy.

POLITICAL WARFARE

The advocates of containment argue that the only alternative to this policy is total war, or rather the taking of measures which involve a risk of total war. To avoid this, the West must go on containing Communism, in the hope of making the non-Communist world strong enough to prevent aggression. Protagonists of this theory point to the many internal contradictions in the Soviet empire, the conflicting imperial interests of Russia and China which might be expected to grow as the result of a prolonged period of containment. The present as well as the approaching purges in the "People's Democracies" appear, in the light of this reasoning, to be another outward symptom of internal tension; and it is possible that they are not entirely mistaken in this, their assumption.

Those who belong to the other school say with General van Fleet, that "we must lean on the enemy, or the enemy will lean on us." They admit that the policy of containment has contributed much towards a restoration of equilibrium, and that the tension in some of the areas where the East tried to lean on the West has been eased. By now however, they believe, the West has become strong enough not to yield to Soviet pressure; but on the contrary, to generate tension behind the various curtains by using tactics similar to those followed by the Soviets during the past seven years, when they were on the offensive.

This argument, developed by Mr. James Burnham in a book to be published next month, is based on the assumption that "political warfare, dynamically carried out and vast in scale, is the only alternative to unlimited nuclear war." "Political warfare," to be sure, is a method of struggle other than formal military warfare, guided by a strategic objective. This then is regarded as the fourth dimension to air, sea and land warfare; While air power altered the tactics and mechanics of war, it brought no qualitative change in the nature of war, nor did it reach into any new layers of the human mind and spirit. Political warfare, on the other hand, demands a radical shift in both conception and practice. It is the primary mode of the struggle in the present period of transformation, when there is no clear line between war and peace, but represents only different forms and stages of the continuous struggle.

This, in short, is the argument of the second school which appears to have had considerable influence on President Eisenhower, and not only on him. It is open to criticism in many points. The main question is, what would all this amount to in practice? Most probably the adoption of the new theory will mean in practice a more active policy of containment in comparison with the almost purely defensive blueprint of "Mr. X" more than five years ago. It might effectively prevent any further Soviet expansion but it is mere wishful thinking to assume that any political warfare, however successful, will be able to cause the East to give back any of the territories occupied after the Second World War. Both totalitarian and Western political warfare will probably be put to their main test in the Middle East, which strategically is the most important of the undefined and unattached of the various world areas; and it is against this background we in Israel must read about the comings and goings in Washington and between London and Washington, and so to try to interpret them not excluding the most remote hint by Mr. John Foster Dulles that Israel is not being "cold-shouldered" and might be welcome as a member of MEDO in formation.

THE WORKING WEEK — By S. Eliahu

Legation's 'Complicated' Departure

MORE than 80 people were detained after the explosion at the Soviet Legation last week. The round-up was swift and seemingly comprehensive, and some saw a weird logic in the somewhat mixed company that met in jail: the majority were members of the Anti-Communist League and their sympathizers; there were a few Arabs, (the Police themselves were not at all specific as to why they were being detained), and at least one Communist who had been arrested near the Legation building.

In the course of the week, the detainees were gradually being released one after another as the Court declined to remand some of the suspects for lack of incriminating charges.

The Second Secretary of the Soviet Legation meanwhile collected the 35 passports of members of the Diplomatic Mission and brought them to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs for the necessary exit visas. Generally diplomats in Israel require no exit visas, but as members of the Israel Legation in Moscow must obtain them, a similar procedure was followed in the case of Soviet diplomats here.

While Mr. Ralevski was at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, two large vans drove up in front of the Soviet Legation. Armchairs, desks, tables, three refrigerators and some packing cases were loaded in the trucks which then moved off towards the Bulgarian Legation. Other purchasers of furniture, those who bought beds and other things that were still required until the people actually set sail, were told to come back "later."

Trade Query

Two delicate questions are left unanswered after Moscow's rupture of relations, one particularly concerning each country. Israel is interested in trade with Russia, while the Cominform must surely be concerned about the future fate of their representatives in Jerusalem.

Last season, the Soviet Union ordered about 170,000 crates of oranges from Israel which were sold in Moscow. The citrus was popular, and the Russians asked for additional shipments, but it was then too late to make the necessary arrangements. This year the Russians ordered 200,000 cases of citrus at first but a few weeks later doubled the order and the fruit was freely sold in Moscow and two other Soviet cities.

This week one of the routine shipments of oranges was due to leave Haifa in the s.s. Kineret for Odessa, bringing the total sent this season to 200,000 crates. The Citrus Marketing Board has however decided to charter a foreign ship to carry this consignment. The Soviet Union which pays for oranges with Sterling at the highest prevailing world prices has not informed the Citrus Marketing Board that the deal is off.

Jerusalem Missions

Of equal importance to Russia, is no doubt the question of whether they will be able to maintain the Soviet Archaeological Mission and the Russian Orthodox clergy in Jerusalem. Headed by Archimadrite Polikarp who came to Israel on a diplomatic passport after the establishment of the State, this Mission was recognized by Israel as being under Moscow's jurisdiction. The Russian Compound comprising a number of large and small buildings around the Russian Church is their largest property in the heart of the Capital. It includes the block housing the Jerusalem Police Headquarters, the Magen David Adom centre, the new President's temporary office, the Supreme Court, as well as the district and local courts, a hospital, while the 'Sergei' building houses the Ministry of Agriculture and the Palestine Archaeological Society of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

The head of the small archaeological mission, Mr. Zaytsev, also came here with a diplomatic passport which, as he is reported to have told a journalist this week, is a mere formality as the Israel authorities have on more than one occasion indicated that they do not consider him as a diplomat. Theoretically, however, anyone travelling on a diplomatic passport is a diplomat and has to leave the country when relations are broken off. "Moscow closed the door in Tel Aviv, but would probably like to keep a window open in Jerusalem", was an observer's comment.

Murder Hunt

The news about Russia shared this week's headlines with the story of the rape and murder of a four-year-old girl who disappeared from her home in Ramat Gan on Saturday. Searching for lost children has become a melancholy Police routine; in connection with this outrage a force of 1,200 men from all over the country combed the neighbourhood in what the papers called 'the greatest manhunt in Israel history.'

Economics were once more somewhat obscured although there were important developments. Cotton spinners were forced to announce that they were closing down for three weeks owing to lack of raw material. Only a few weeks ago, when textile rationing was abolished, impressive figures of raw materials including cotton were published by the Government, but this week the Ministry of Commerce and Industry was obliged to admit that there were only sufficient stocks to last until the beginning of March. Shipments of cotton from America are due on March 26 and 28 and the delay in their arrival was due according to the Ministry, to 'technical difficulties' in opening accounts for the purchase.

When East and West did meet. Pavel Yershov, U.S.S.R. Minister (centre), Sir Alexander Knox Helm, British Minister (right) and Mr. Gershon Agron at a Foreign Ministry dinner.

"Eli says the arrest of all these travel agents is a Government plot to prevent the departure of the U.S.S.R. Legation."

Cement Price

In the meantime, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is preparing to introduce one over-all price for cement. Hitherto, the Government and builders of public institutions have paid a considerably lower price than private builders who in addition had paid a tax of IL.40 per ton. Under the circumstances private builders have found it cheaper to pay black market prices for untaxed cement 'transferred' from public allocations. As a result of the surprising ease with which such transfers could be carried out, Treasury income from the cement tax showed a spectacular decline, which was by no means in proportion with the drop in building.

During August 1952, when this tax first came into force, the income amounted to IL.105,365; in September it dropped to IL.59,851 and in January 1953, only IL.8,649 was received. The total for the five months was IL.217,548 — roughly double the amount received in the first month the tax imposed.

As the Treasury was not prepared to give up all income received from this tax, there were lengthy negotiations. It now appears likely that the IL.40 tax on cement for private builders will be abolished and a general tax of between IL.5 and IL.10 imposed.

COMMON MARKET FOR COAL AND IRON ORE

Europe's New Experiment

By NORA BELOFF

PARIS. —

EUROPEAN unity moved this week from the blueprint to the construction phase when France, Germany, Italy and the Benelux countries opened a common market for coal and iron ore.

They are now forbidden to raise customs duties on coal and iron along each other's frontiers; they may no longer impose quantitative restrictions aimed at keeping these commodities at home; they lose their freedom to charge either higher prices or higher transport freights to their partners than they charge to their own people.

Soon other restrictions on free circulation will also be compulsorily abolished. Completely free trade is plainly incompatible with subsidies, cartels, or with wide discrepancies between what the six separate industries have to pay in fiscal and social security charges.

Steel Pool

In the meantime a team of experts has spent most of the last few months examining how to prevent the opening even of a limited free market from disrupting national economies. At the last moment it was decided to postpone the opening of the highly-speculative market in scrap-iron for another six weeks to permit additional safeguards against boon and slump. It is nevertheless still hoped that the original April 10 deadline will be achieved for the opening of a common steel market, thus completing the projected "Schuman Pool".

These precautions were sufficient to prevent any sudden jump in prices or interruption in deliveries: the average European family has not noticed any difference since February 9 when there were six separate markets and February 10 when there was only one. Some of the countries concerned took action in anticipation of the new rules. The Germans abolished their double pricing although not, as their partners hoped, by reducing the foreign price to the domestic level, but by raising home prices instead. This has provoked a screech of fury from the French, who are no longer allowed to subsidize German coke in order to make it cheaper for French users. They have, therefore, good reason to fear that the cost of production of French steel may rise. The Germans themselves are also busy protesting because they find that they are forbidden to place a tax on exported coal on the same basis as the tax on domestic coal.

But from now on it is up to the Schuman Pool High Authority to make the decisions. In the intricate and highly-controlled 20th century economy (and, whether in Socialist or capitalist countries, industries are now, in fact, tightly controlled and profoundly affected by Government policies) every one recognizes that a common market needs common institutions. In a preliminary report, M. Jean Monnet, president of the High Authority, himself pointed out that a common market these days is no longer just a case of scrapping customs duties: "The market" he said, "must be freed of excessive concentrations, subsidies, discriminations and distortions. It is impossible to achieve these things without getting States to renounce their sovereignty which in the past they used to assure to their own producers' advantages.

For the future of Europe, the opening of a common market and the consequent loss of independence of the six member States is perhaps even more important politically than economically. No one, least of all M. Monnet, imagines that it will long be possible to keep coal and steel in a watertight compartment. If the High Authority succeeds — and its activities will be judged by their effect on the living standards of the 115 million inhabitants of the European community — then the momentum towards a "more perfect union" is likely to prove irresistible.

But as the initial squabble over taxes and subsidies has already shown, the progress will be trickly. In certain areas freer trade may initially provoke higher costs of living, whereas inevitably it will take some time before the Europeans begin to feel the advantages inherent in the American scale of mass production and mass markets, which is what the plan sets out to achieve. That is why, although the common market in coal has opened the hallelujahs for a united Europe are perhaps a little premature.

OFNS

THEATRE NOTES

Northern Tragedy

Habimah presents "John Gabriel Borkman" by Henrik Ibsen. Hebrew: Menasha Levin; Directed by Shimon Finkel with settings by Joseph Carl.

AFTER Habimah's artistic and popular success with Peer Gynt it was almost inevitable that more Ibsen should follow and John Gabriel Borkman was a good choice. The problem of overwhelming ambition and the negation of the human element in man's dealings with men, is ever with us. Then again, it is a play which gives scope to Habimah's older and better actors. Both were valid reasons for choosing this particular play, but whether it will meet with the approval of the theatre-goer is a different question.

The play is certainly not an exciting one. There is a great deal of "talking," and with the acoustical shortcomings of the Habimah theatre, the fax upon the listener is often too great, so that much of what Ibsen has to say is completely lost. Shimon Finkel in the principal role, directed the play as well. He saw fit to emphasize the atmosphere of gloom and depression which hung about the stage and gradually seeped through to the audience. In playing Borkman, Finkel manages to give him some of the greatness which this ambitious dreamer was sure he possessed. Even though he had been imprisoned for juggling his bank's funds, and had later been a self incarcerated prisoner, who endlessly paces the upper floor of his sister-in-law's home, he has not admitted defeat, and continues to plan for the conquest of hidden wealth and power. Even his admission that he had loved Ella, while marrying her twin sister Gunhild, does not fill him with remorse or regret, for he felt that Gunhild would best further his ambitions. In having condemned Ella to the life of a bitter old maid, he denied the place of love in a man's life. Manne Rovina plays Ella with deep understanding for the unhappy woman who makes a desperate effort to snatch a few remnants of happiness for the last months of her life. Ina Grovinska was not a happy choice for the morose and bitter Gunhild. Throughout the play she was almost completely unintelligible, and since a good deal of the meaning of the play depends upon her approach to her husband and her son, the occasional syllables which came across the footlights were not enough to help the audience understand what she was getting at.

Arie Kutai was good as Foldal, the poetic friend of Borkman who also refused to be defeated by reality, but his dreams and ambitions, while equally unreal, were made of different stuff. Frida, Foldal's daughter, was played with charm by Shafrira Zakai. Rahel Timor played the part of Miss Wilton in too brassy a manner. Leo Filer, as the son Erhardt, managed to divest him of any personality whatsoever, so that he was merely an ineffectual adolescent pushed around by a number of women, instead of a young man in search of his soul.

The programme note states that the winter atmosphere of the Northern country is supposed to set the tone for the general atmosphere of the play. I did not find the setting by Joseph Carl created anything but an air of dreariness. The two-level setting was a departure from the conventional Ibsen production, but having departed from the conventional, why the paper snow and the fringe-like icicles which skirted the crowded and confused setting? The fact that the last scene was played directly in front of the house and not in a snowy wood, detracted from the grandeur with which the good acting of Finkel and Rovina might have invested the final defeat of Borkman's loveless dreams.

IDA B. DAVIDOWITZ

Readers' Letters

AMERICAN PIONEERS

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — May I correct a wrong impression conveyed by the report in your issue of February 11 on my speech at the reception given in Jerusalem to the delegation of the American Women's Federations Club?

It did not, of course, occur to me to compare, as your correspondent says, the first American settlers with the present generation in the United States. What I said, in substance, was this: when visiting the U.S., I was taken by a friend to Rhode Island, to see a historic landmark of the Pilgrim Fathers. I was surprised to find a wooden hut looking just like my own hut in Jerusalem, where I had been living with my family for 26 years until quite recently. I exclaimed spontaneously that if the owner of that little hut were still alive, there would immediately be a common bond between us; and if Israel had been built at the time of the Pilgrim Fathers, who were inspired by a pioneering spirit similar to that of our present generation in Israel, there would have been a deep understanding between them and our own pioneers.

Of course, it is impossible to compare the U.S. with Israel, our own tiny country with the vast and grand United States. In area, Israel is less than one twentieth of the State of California, it has less than one per cent of the population of the U.S., not to speak of the enormous differences in the economic and technical field. But in the spirit there was something very similar between your great Pilgrim Fathers and the pioneers of our generation. They had to conquer wilderness; we have to revive our barren hills of Judea, the neglected plains of Galilee, and the desert of the Negev.

America's pioneers were more fortunate in every sense than we — they came from rural stock, whereas we, the people of Israel, were city dwellers, scattered by destiny all over the world. Yet, in spite of all our sufferings in the dispersion, we kept our faith in our Promised Land, in the promises of our prophets. And in returning to our Fatherland, we cling to the earth, we till our soil.

If it were possible for us to meet one of your forefathers, there would be great sympathy between us. We are glad to have such sister organizations in the U.S. as Hadassah and the Pioneer Women, to help in rebuilding our land; but what we crave from the world, especially from the U.S., is friendship and sympathy.

I concluded that I regretted that the influential delegation's stay was so short, and I expressed hope that they would take back with them good memories of Israel.

Yours, etc.,
RACHEL BEN-ZVI
President's House,
Jerusalem, February 18.

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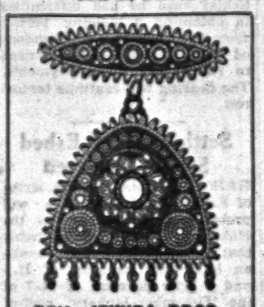

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Mr. I. Rokach, Minister of Interior, will conduct the ceremony which will take place in Ascalon on Thursday, February 26, 1953 at 2.30 p.m.
Bus reservations can be made at the South African Zionist Federation Offices, before 11 a.m., Tuesday, February 24, 1953, 109 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv.

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CRYSTAL CROPS 'HARVESTED' AT ATHLIT

SALT SUPPLY FROM SDOM

By ASHER BRAUNFELD

AT last the paradoxical position of Israel's salt supply has been put right. On February 1, six empty ten-ton diesel lorries left the Palestine Salt Works at Athlit, south of Haifa and 15 hours later, in clouds of dust, reached Sdom, where they picked up a load of grey blocks of halite, the rocksalt found on Jebel Usdum.

Salt mining in Israel is nothing new and there is evidence that evaporation pans were in use in Athlit in ancient times. Today a series of rectangular ponds with still silver surfaces stretch out to the sea at Athlit, full of saltbrine awaiting evaporation. The seawater is pumped into the first pond, and after some time into the second for further evaporation, and so on until a saturated solution of seawater is obtained and in the last pond salt crystals begin to form. They are harvested by spade and rake, which, the foreman pointed out, is far cleaner than gathering them by machinery. Athlit has a healthy climate and all who live there seem to be in good form: the foreman of the works has spent 20 of the 40 years he is here in the salt-saturated atmosphere of the village, which protects inhabitants against colds and rheumatism.

Archimedes' Idea

Tall wooden poles with small metal cases stand between the pans. The brine is transferred from one pan to the next by an electrically worked motor, a method devised by Archimedes, whose spiral pump was used for centuries to clear the muddy water of the Nile and make it fit for irrigation. Rectangular pieces of wood with square openings are put on a long steel rod to work like turbine blades, but in a continuous spiral. Enclosed by a cylindrical barrel, the contraption is turned by a small motor and the water moving along the spiral walls pours into the next pan. These ancient pumps are slow, but this is on the whole an advantage; natural evaporation is a process that cannot be hurried. The season lasts only three months from August to October, when the sun is hottest. Generally salt is extracted only once a year, except in a particularly hot summer when there may be two harvests. In this busy season casual labour is employed to help the small company of 35: at times there are as many as 200 men working, and those who do piece-work may earn as much as IL.12.5 per day. During the winter months salt will from now on be brought from S'dom to cover the production deficit which recently forced us to import salt.

The salt crystal 'crops' are from seven to ten cms. thick, and after sorting they are transported by small wagons along 'Decraville' tracks which are taken up during the winter. These run between the pans to the large concrete pit where a dazzling white salt mountain blinds the eye in the sunlight. Rain forms a hard crust on the face of the mountain shaped like a pyramid to facilitate water running off without dissolving the salt. The hard top layer is attacked by men with pickaxes and the sharp teeth of a bucket attached to a giant crane bite into the crystals which are swept into a large hopper on top of a wooden shed, housing the mill. Heavy fluted rollers make the salt into a rough powder, which is packed into sacks and dispatched.

Salt "Smuggling"

Israel's salt consumption is 20,000 tons per year. During the Mandate, the Palestine Salt Co. Ltd. produced considerably less, though it must be remembered that the Arab population used a great deal more salt than the Jews. At that time, however, considerable quantities were stolen from the evaporation pans. Eighty tons of salt were produced with two tons of potassium minerals, and it just lay around for the taking. With the outbreak of World War II stricter watch was maintained at the Israel-Jordan frontier, and salt smuggling stopped; to replace this illegal source, salt mining was started at the northern shore of the Dead Sea.

The Athlit mill was transported to the Dead Sea during the winter months and the salt packed on the spot. When hostilities began in 1948, three lorries, 100,000 sacks and 12,000 tons of salt were left at the Dead Sea together with the mill. Mordecai Shnecrson made many journeys with an armed British convoy to protect potash works transports. It took 30 journeys to bring back the mill and equipment. A cabra of five generations' standing, Shneerson has been working for the Salt Company at Athlit for 18 years. During the Mandate he worked as interpreter for the Palestine Law Court in Jerusalem, and received much publicity for refusing to work on *Shabbat*, to which the British took exception. It is typical of this stocky man with the weather beaten face that he himself travels with his convoys to S'dom night after night. It is due to his initiative and to the efforts of P.I.C.A. that mining at S'dom has started again, putting an end to the absurd situation when Israel had to import salt.

The P.I.C.A., the sole salt producers in the country, hold 50 per cent of the shares in the Palestine Salt Company; The Palestine Corporation holds 25 per cent of the shares, and 15 per cent are held by the Brit Meiah Co., a subsidiary of the Elite Chocolate Company, while the remainder is divided among miscellaneous small shareholders.

Industrial Uses

Of the 20,000 tons produced annually, over half is used for domestic consumption, and the rest in industry. Hyperchloride, caustic soda and other 'sodium compounds are produced from it. Salt is used to kill germs in drinking water as well as for disinfection, though we do not produce our own table salt because the moisture content is too high, and electric driers use too much power to make it an economic proposition.

There are plans for the modernization of the plant, especially in the handling section; increase in the crane's radius would allow a pyramid with a larger base to be built, which in its turn would enable extension in the area of the evaporation pans. Automatic shovels would also reduce harvesting time, and so enable a double harvest every year, but at present no foreign currency is available for these projects. The principles of salt production are centuries old, but modern methods would certainly increase output.

The new road to S'dom which will cut down the long haul from the Dead Sea along the old road, which is shown above by dotted line.

Fashoda: A Footnote to Sudan

Anglo-French Colonial Rivalry

By DAVID VITAL

THE Anglo-Egyptian agreement on the future of the Sudan was signed — almost to the day — on the anniversary of the confirmation of British predominance in the same Nile Valley. On February 15, 1899, the French Foreign Minister, Delcassé, gave in to British pressure and ended what the textbook have since called the "Fashoda Affair." With one blow Delcassé put an end to French ambitions on the lands of the Nile — over which they and the British had struggled for exactly a century — and paved the way to the Anglo-French Entente of 1904, which only ten years later was to help turn a Russian-Austrian squabble in the Balkans into the Great War.

The Sudan had been lost to the Mahdi in 1885 with the fall of Khartoum. It was not until the battle of Omdurman on September 2, 1898 that Kitchener retook the city, after half a year of fighting, with an army financed by the Egyptian Government. Three days after his victory news came to him that six white men, at the head of native troops and flying an unknown flag, had arrived at Fashoda, a point on the White Nile. When Kitchener got to the scene two weeks later, he found Captain Marchand of the French Army with a party of Senegalese troops. Marchand had been sent off secretly to establish a French position there and ensure that France had a belt of territory stretching across the waist of Africa. He had marched 2,800 miles in 24 months, leaving a string of posts behind him.

Kitchener, ever the diplomat, contented himself with handing Marchand a written protest, hoisting British and Egyptian flags, leaving an Egyptian detachment on the spot and, on returning to Khartoum, handing the matter over to the Foreign Office. There had been an official British declaration in March 1895 that a French advance into the Nile Valley would be taken as "unfriendly." The affair took on international proportions.

The issue was not only the Sudan and a river entry for the French into the Nile. The Marchand expedition was a deliberate attempt to seize a section of the upper Nile and use it a bargaining point in the wrangle over Egypt. The maintenance of French influence in Egypt was thought by the Quai d'Orsay to be vital. The British had not honoured their promise to end the occupation and it was thought that control of the Nile and a threat to divert it would suffice to move them.

When the matter came to a head in the Autumn of 1898, Delcassé looked to Germany and Russia for support. (Bismarck, knowing that France would not forget Alsace and Lorraine, had encouraged French colonial ambitions.) But Bismarck had gone by 1898 and the Germany of William II was content to sit out and watch the deterioration of her neighbour's relations with England. France's ally, Russia, had no interest in Africa, had no frontier with Britain or British territory, and as Count Muraviev told Delcassé, her sole weapon, her fleet, was frozen up for the winter.

If France was to insist, she could either attack Britain or try to reinforce Marchand's little party. In either case the sea would have to be used — the 2,800 mile journey through central Africa could not be repeated. But the British promptly stopped up both entrances to the Mediterranean and quietly blockaded Toulon, Brest and the Channel ports. The Roye' Navy was four times as powerful as the French — which had been weakened by lack of interest in the Fleet after the Franco-Prussian War and the theories of the jeune ecole admirals who believed in the value of small fighting craft.

France Gave In

To top everything France was in the throes of the Dreyfus Affair. The Minister of War had just resigned. 60,000 troops had been concentrated in and around Paris. So on February 15 the French gave in to Salisbury and a month later an agreement was signed fixing a line (approximately the watershed between the Nile and the Congo) beyond which neither State would penetrate or seek territory.

In 1918 the British and French again divided a huge territory between them: the Sykes-Picot Agreement covered the area from Cilicia in Asia Minor to Egypt and from the Mediterranean to the Hedjaz. Thirty years later the French were finally ejected from the Near East, and the British soon followed them, retaining only their hold on the narrow Suez Canal Zone.

Anglo-French colonial rivalry has since been an almost comic matter of French suspicion of British intrigue in North Africa and British scoffs at the suspicious French. Now the British are to leave the Sudan — and soon, perhaps, Egypt as well. An era has come to an end and the room for Great Power manoeuvring in the colonial areas been reduced. The way is now open for new Powers to arise and for a new — and threatening — political configuration to develop.

Unique 'Country Of The Blacks'

LONDON. — The Anglo-Egyptian agreement on the Sudan may bring a new independent State on to the political map of Africa within the next three years.

In many ways this State will be unique. Although it has only some nine million inhabitants, the Sudan is an enormous territory. It is 1,200 miles long and a thousand miles across, and has an area of a quarter of that of the whole of Europe. Much of this land, however, is desert in the north, tropical bush in the south and marsh in between.

But the Sudan's special distinction is its geographical position. It lies astride both the great White and Blue Nile rivers, and it also spans the racial and cultural border-line between the Islamic world and pagan Africa which runs right across the African continent roughly south of the Sahara (the name "Sudan" comes from an Arabic phrase meaning "the country of the blacks.")

The great copper drum, sent to Ali Dinar (the Black Sultan of Darfur, Western Sudan, whose 20 years reign of terror ended with his death in 1916) is now the local "Big Ben" striking out the hours in El Fasher. Express Photo

Postmark New York
FEBRUARY 12, 1953

By JACOB GLASGOW

ONE week after the American Friends of the Middle East had staged their first annual conference (as reported) Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, speaking at the dinner here in honour of his 60th birthday, clearly defined the Friends.

"With few exceptions they are the American enemies of the State of Israel," Rabbi Silver warned. "The leading spirit of that group is a lady who formerly did a very profitable business as a lecturer on Zionist platforms and who, in her unregenerate days, declared 'The Jews were prepared to fight for the Allies and did. The Arabs were not — they bargained with threats'".

Rabbi Silver was referring to Miss Dorothy Thompson, the President of the organization which, at its recent two-day meeting here, gave the Arabs a chance to make more threats.

Hardly had the first session, with an attendance of under 100 begun than it was turned over to Farid Zeineddine, the Syrian Ambassador to the U.S. who said that he wanted to divest himself for the occasion of his diplomatic jacket. He did, and at the same time unburdened himself of one of the bitterest attacks Zionism has suffered in recent times.

Veiled Threats

The threats were there. If the western powers (obviously all of America's 48 states) didn't adopt a nicer attitude to the Arabs and if they didn't drop Israel, well the Arabs would slink into the Soviet corner. And why didn't the U.S. stop helping the Zionist "aggressors"? Besides, the Arabs would just love to have U.S. money and machines to help their "progressive" movements on their way.

The Syrian diplomat claimed that Zionism had "undermined the moral ascendancy which the United States enjoyed in the Middle East, and sapped the United Nations of much of its moral worth in the eyes of the Middle East peoples." Soviet Russia, on the other hand, had scored "fantastic hits" with the Arabs by calling for social and economic reform.

His words were echoed later by Dr. Stephen B. L. Penrose, President of the American University at Beirut, addressing a dinner of the Friends.

About 50 people were present when a number of church and lay officials told of the work their organizations were carrying out on behalf of Palestinian refugees. The speakers included the Rt. Rev. Monsignor Thomas McMahon, who told of the activities of the Catholic Near East Welfare Association; representatives of CARE, Lutheran, Mennonite and other relief agencies.

The Friends listed the organizations attending the sessions as: American Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid; American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; American Committee to Aid Homeless Armenians; American University of Beirut Alumni; American University of Cairo Alumni; American Turkish Association; CARE, International Labour Office; Syrian and Lebanese American Federation of the Eastern States; Library of Congress, Near East Section; Federal Security Agency, and a dozen assorted religious organizations.

Back in the press room, the Friends put out the speeches as soon as they could. Sometimes there was only one copy available — as in the case of Zeineddine's little contribution to peace. While a Voice of America reporter was using that speech, a representative from a major New York paper asked him to make a carbon copy for him.

"I could," the Voice said, "but I'm not sure whether you'd want my story the way I'm singing it." The Voice was of Arabic extraction.

Slave-worker Sues I. G. Trust

By HENRY FELSEN

FRANKFURT. — FOR the last year or so a case has been fought in the *Landsgericht* here, the plaintiff being one of the former Buna-Monowitz workers who has sued the I.G. Chemical Trust for damages and compensation.

When the I.G. Trust expanded during the war, opening a mammoth synthetic rubber plant called "Buna-Monowitz," the Hitler government gave its support and suggested that it be erected only five kilometres from the notorious Auschwitz concentration camp, so that slave labour could be employed. A special workers' compound was erected.

By an agreement between the Central Council of Jews in Germany and the management of the I.G. Trust, the judgment of this test case, which is expected in the next few days, shall be binding for all future claims by thousands of former Buna-Monowitz slave workers. This explains the top ranking lawyers that the Trust has assembled for its defence, including Dr. Flesch, chairman of the Frankfurt Chamber of Lawyers, Dr. Seidel of Munich who defended former Nazis at the Nuremberg Trials and Dr. Dietz who recently defended a former top ranking Nazi at Dusseldorf. The plaintiff's counsel is Mr. Henry Ormond of Frankfurt.

Welfare Ignored

A large number of Jewish witnesses have independently testified to the unspeakable horrors and cruelties perpetrated at the factory. They were quite unanimous in their complaints that the I.G. Trust had taken no steps whatsoever to ensure the welfare of the workers.

The main line of the defence is that the I.G. management was merely responsible for the commercial and technical departments of the undertaking; "treatment of the prisoners was the exclusive responsibility of the S.S. troops."

The climax of the proceedings was reached last week with the hearing of Dr. Jonas Silber, a French Jew from Metz who worked as a doctor at the camp hospital in Auschwitz and was later sent to work at the Buna-Monowitz hospital, where he remained until January 1945.

At Buna-Monowitz Dr. Silber treated 200 patients daily. In his evidence he stated that the sick barracks were utterly inadequate: during epidemics three patients were put into one bed. Moreover the I.G. Trust (Germany's largest pharmaceutical factory) was unable to deliver more than 35 Sulfunamit tablets daily, when a few thousands would have saved many lives.

At this point the presiding judge interrupted to say that he wished it to be made clear to the court whether this type of medicine was readily available for the civilian population at that time. This is the main contention of the defence, who alleges that the sufferings of the slave workers must be viewed against the general conditions pre-vailing at that time, whereas the plaintiff maintains that Jewish workers were deprived of the most elementary and social care.

Hospital 'Treatment'

Time and again the judges tried to ascertain how much the I.G. directors knew of the workers' conditions. Dr. Silber stated that he had been told by more than one S.S. doctor that no patient was to be allowed to stay in the Trust's hospital for longer than a fortnight, upon instructions issued by the I.G. Either he returned to work after two weeks, or was sent back to Auschwitz. The witness said that he knew from his own experience that those sent back to the camp were brought before the S.S. doctors there, given a Phenole injection, and their bodies thrown out of the window on to a waiting lorry.

The appearance of 43-year-old Dr. Kurt Eisfeld, one of the directors of Buna-Monowitz, aroused great interest. In his evidence he emphatically denied the suggestion put forward by Mr. Ormond, the plaintiff's counsel, that the site of the synthetic rubber plant was chosen for its proximity to Auschwitz. He spoke of long and delicate negotiations between I.G.'s management and the S.S., resulting in the withdrawal of armed guards from within the factory to the outside, where they set up barbed wire defences and machine gun posts to prevent prisoners from escaping.

Friendship with S.S.

Grave doubts were cast upon the reliability of Dr. Eisfeld's evidence when towards the end of Mr. Ormond's cross examination he quoted a letter and an address given by Dr. Ambros, the witness' immediate superior. The letter contains the hope "that our friendship with the S.S. will turn out to be a great blessing for us."

Judgment is expected soon, but whatever the outcome, the losing side will not accept the verdict as final and the battle will continue before a higher court.

THE EMIGRE OPPOSITION

By DENNIS BLOODWORTH

PARIS. — HE was the eldest, the most venerated of them all. You could not tell from what cheap wood his coffin was made, for it was covered with national flags and photographs of the most historic moments in his career.

There was no room for the 400 mourners, friends and enemies, in the shabby little suburban home where the funeral service was performed. But 60 people, some prosperous, some improverished, squeezed into the two tiny ground-floor rooms or stood silently on the mean staircase. A young bearded Orthodox priest spoke some words. A small choir sang an old Slavonic chant. At a signal, all those who held candles snuffed them in unison.

Later, beneath a frigid, tearless sky, black-plumed horses drew the hearse through the grey streets of the suburb. As the mourners followed in a long, slow procession, a sibilant ghost of dialogue flitted over the pavement cafes, keeping pace: "Who is it?" "The old man down the road, the one with the beard." "But who was he?" "Some President...."

Noe Jordania, President of the Free Republic of Georgia, was dead. The eighty-six-year-old doyen of the *émigré* world was lowered into his grave under the eyes of his Ministers while the Leader of the Opposition, with whom he had not been on speaking terms for years, respectfully cast earth on to the coffin. An official of the Quai d'Orsay and representatives of the Armenian, Byelorussian, Ukrainian, Azerbaijani and Polish emigrations stood by bareheaded. Many of them fierce political opponents, they had all united temporarily to see this good old man laid to rest ouside Paris—32 years after the Soviet Army had forced him to flee his capital.

When Jordania first came, the Tsarists, princely victims of a dialectic leap-year, were already busy with hooch and balalaika in nostalgic little haunts off the boulevards. But he saw Bela Kun's commissars seep into the city's cellars after the Hungarian Soviet had collapsed, and the luckless cronies of Trotsky (Zinoviev, Kamenev, Bukharin) come to plot in peace. Then, when the frontiers of Communism were pushed half-way across Europe, the flood-gates burst. Central and Eastern Europeans of every irridentist nation from Poland to Yugoslavia and every political view from Nazi to Social-Democrat flowed into the fourth-rate hotels, intent upon breaking vengeances on one another and on the Soviet oppressors they had fled — and almost always in that order.

Today the *émigré* opposition is a vast confederation of shadow Cabinets and banished political parties, whose elements, anchored no longer to country or electorate, react to their new-found buoyancy in different ways. While some merely pursue the petty internal quarrels that engaged them at home, splitting into forever smaller and more bitter political fragments, others are dedicated to a mission.

Accepting their tragic transition from power to poverty with unselfish equanimity, they work unsparingly in their adversity for greater national unity, for lasting friendships with the neighbours they detested at home, and the planning of a better world behind the Iron Curtain. Their expert collaboration with a West that, in their language, has already betrayed them once, and their influence on their peoples at home, represent a constant menace to the satellite regimes. They are frontline volunteers in the cold war and their model is the wartime *émigré* Polish Government which made the German masters of Warsaw uneasily aware that they were lolling in a trap that might be sprung at any moment from a distant, inviolate London.

Theirs is a world almost exclusively engrossed in its own affairs. If, at a cocktail party, all are still discussing the North Sea hurricane, a harsh dissentient voice may suddenly whisper: "Did you see what Sotirovic wrote in 'Ravnagorac' last week? I tell you, if Tito goes to London...." He is a Paris *émigré*. He is preoccupied with the vengeful instincts of those former Cetniks who, exiled from their native Serbian hills, now prod disconsolately at the flintier soil of Yorkshire. But as for hurricanes—" We do not have them in Zagreb."

His values are other than ours. To him, a political party can mean one ex-trade union leader and his daughter. When he reads an announcement that the Russian Nationalist Monarchist Union is to meet, he does not see a packed auditorium reacting with Petsine enthusiasm to a flood of Russian diminutives. He knows the Union comprises two venerable old gentlemen who will forgather at an agreed *bistrot* to reminisce gently over a small *apéritif*. You cannot talk vaguely to him of the Rumanian Socialist Party, for he will ask which of the three you mean, and if to you it seems faintly comic that the thirty-five Albanian exiles in Paris should be served by seventeen *émigré* publications, to him it is merely odd that there are not more, and he may think of starting one himself. I was not astonished last week when an *émigré* friend could not recall the title of the latest organization of which he had become president, for I knew he already presided over four others in an emigration split into 27 different parties.

For some political *émigré*, Paris remains a transplanted jungle of Balkan intrigue. If a car is stolen it is not the banal work of spivs, but of Left-wing Agrarian hirelings behind whom any child can perceive the sinister machinations of the Macedonian National Council. And in addition to exiled enemies, the Communist agents of the M.V.D., the A.V.O., the S.S.I. and other disagreeable combinations of the less-known alphabets, are lurking at every corner.

Indeed, obscure events, tarting in Paris if worked up in Poltava, do sometimes justify this view. One ex-Communist *émigré* gained freedom only after his diplomatic colleagues in a satellite legation had locked him up in a mental home outside Paris, and a defecting employee of the Rumanian Minister escaped retribution at the last moment by screaming her head off when Legation officials tried to drag her across Orly airport to a Bucharest-bound plane.

What are these people fighting over? They are disputing frontiers long since obliterated by a big red splash on the map. They are sharing out ministries in capitals they may never see again. For whether they fled Georgia thirty years ago or Gyor last week, they have every intention of going back. They are a tough, adaptable, often admirable people who face with cheerfulness and spirit the worst of all calamities — the loss of their homelands.

Thanks largely to American generosity, the anti-Communist emigration has its own radio station at Munich, its university at Strasbourg, and a Press of several hundred newspapers. Almost every exiled race is headed by a National Council of responsible leaders who strive to keep political groups in one coalition working for the day of liberation. Welfare organizations, to which veteran *émigrés* living on a pittance devote half their days, find permits, clothes, jobs and homes for newly arrived compatriots.

They bring with them the wealth of their many cultures, their invaluable knowledge of the hidden half of Europe, and their own bitter brand of humour ("I hear Lysenko has crossed a cow with a giraffe and produced a beast that our chaps have to feed in Warsaw while the Russians milk it in Moscow"). Even in humbler spheres they have much to teach, for Yugoslavs are splendid tailors, no one makes shoes like the Hungarians, and it takes a Bulgar to grow the perfect rose.

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Letter from Paris

U.S. Govt's 'Spare Tyre'

By EDWARD BOYKIN

WASHINGTON, (NANA). — IT was Vice President Tom Marshall, who served in President Woodrow Wilson's time, who remarked slyly that "no one would ever take the trouble to shoot a Vice President."

Past experiences of 25 Vice Presidents bear out this appraisal. It would appear that the law of averages is against Richard Nixon. Not that he would care, or be bashful about historical averages, but the list of former Vice Presidents whose only claim to fame is a dusty marble bust hidden in some out-of-the-way niche in the Capitol is longer than the list of Vice Presidents who have gone on to fame. Most of them should have gone on to greater things from this presumably second-highest office in the land.

Actually, the Vice President's chief duties appear to be:

Waiting around, as heir apparent, for something to happen to the man at the top.

Presiding over the Senate in which he has no voice save in breaking the votes.

Being the target of more vulgar and jokes than other governmental officials.

The practice of belittling the office was started by Benjamin Franklin, who proposed that Vice Presidents be called "His Superfluous Excellency."

Of the 35 who have taken the oath only five have been outstanding figures in the main stream of American history: John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, John C. Calhoun, Theodore Roosevelt, and Martin Van Buren.

Seven succeeded to the presidency through death of the Chief Executive: Tyler, Fillmore, Andrew Johnson, Arthur, Theodore Roosevelt, Coolidge and Truman. Only six Vice Presidents have been re-elected to office: John Adams, Clinton, Tompkins, Calhoun, Marshall and Garner.

Adams gave the office a kick in the pants even before he took it over. To him it was "the most insignificant office that ever the invention of man contrived or his imagination conceived." A century later Woodrow Wilson, profound student of government, compounded Adams' calumny: "The Vice President has become even more insignificant than the constitution seemed to make him."

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	1145	P.A.L.	Rome, Madrid, London
	2000	CYPRUS AIR.	Nicosia
	2359	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
MON.			
Feb. 23	0045	S.A.S.	Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, Copenhagen
	0500	EL AL	Nicosia
	0815	B.O.A.C.	Rome, London
	2359	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg
	2359	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Vienna
TUES.			
Feb. 24	0650	SWISS AIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	0900	SABENA	Athens, Brussels, New York
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1030	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	1230	K.L.M.	Amsterdam
WED.			
Feb. 25	0515	P.A.L.	Karachi, Calcutta, Manila
	2000	CYPRUS AIR.	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London Port Sudan, Khartoum
THUR.			
Feb. 26	0100	AIR FRANCE	Teheran
	0200	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
	0315	AIR CEYLON	London
	0150	S.A.S.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Tokyo
	0700	K.L.M.	Rome, Munich, Amsterdam
	0800	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Milan, Geneva, Paris, N.Y.
	1100	EL AL	Nicosia, Istanbul
	1145	P.A.L.	Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, London
	1500	AIR FRANCE	Paris
	2359	EL AL	Rome, Zurich, London
FRI.			
Feb. 27	0830	T.A.I.	Rome, Paris, New York
	2000	CYPRUS AIR.	Nicosia
SAT.			
Feb. 28	0445	AIR CEYLON	Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Sydney

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

TUES.			
Feb. 24	1030	CYPRUS AIR.	Nicosia, Istanbul

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TEL AVIV JERUSALEM HAIFA

'Lost Tribe' On Way from Turkey

THE first party of 11 members of a forgotten Jewish community of South Eastern Turkey, who arrived here on Feb. 11 left another 15 members behind them. The latter will stay in the village of Cukurcka until they arrive here next month.

The existence of this tiny community of 26 Jews became known early this month when the group, riding donkeys, struggled into Istanbul. Until then neither Turkish Jews nor Jewish historians had been aware of their existence. They have been living in the small Kurdish village of Cukurcka near the Iraq border for over 2,000 years; in the last few years their Moslem neighbours have been alternately urging and threatening them in an unsuccessful effort to convert them to Islam, for this ancient community maintained its own synagogue until six years ago, although it was more than once burnt down by the Kurds.

Kurds' Enmity

The community's decision to move to Israel was strongly opposed by the Kurds: for 43 days and nights they surrounded the Jewish ghetto and kept a continuous watch so as not to let the group start its journey. Finally, the leader of the community managed to get past the self-appointed 'guards' and started out for the nearby town of Hakari to get help. The town's mayor at once despatched a police unit to escort the Jews on their trip to Istanbul, which took three days because there are no roads in this remote region of mountainous Anatolia.

During the final preparations for the journey the Moslems captured a 14 year old boy, Mordechai Documenci, and tried to convert him.

When the first contingent of the group reached Istanbul, they informed the police of the kidnapping; after some investigation a strong contingent of police was sent to Cukurcka and the boy rescued.

Aramaic-Speaking

The Jews of Cukurcka claim that their ancestors settled in this region before the Babylonian exile some 2,000 years ago, and they still speak the Aramaic of ancient Palestine. They observe the Jewish laws, including kashrut and give their children biblical names. After the destruction of their synagogue they met for religious services in private homes, and on Yom Kippur and Rosh Hashana invited rabbis from neighbouring Jewish communities across the border in Iraq.

Two years ago they gave a party of Israel-bound Iraqi Jews two ancient and valuable Torah scrolls to bring here. They themselves have had to leave most of their possessions behind, but it is learned that they are bringing their extremely old books. Their cemetery contains tombstones dating back more than 2,000 years.

Most of the members of the community are weavers, but have declared their readiness to work at any occupation they are offered here. (Reuter.)

'Pilgrimage' to Jerusalem

By HENRIETTE BOAS

AMSTERDAM. — ROMAN Catholics in the Netherlands have been asked to make a 'pilgrimage in the spirit' to the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem this Easter.

In a broadcast on the Roman Catholic Dutch broadcasting station K.R.O. on January 25 Mgr. A.G. Smit, President of the Apostolate of the Reunion and of the Pro-Palestine Committee in Holland, urged all Roman Catholics in the country to make a spiritual pilgrimage to Jerusalem this Easter, as "the present dangerous situation in Jerusalem makes a pilgrimage in the flesh a most hazardous proposition." During his own journey to Israel in May, 1951, he had found the Holy Places in Jerusalem and Bethlehem practically deserted, with not a living soul in sight. The absence of pilgrims is easy to understand, he continued, when one sees how the Holy City has been divided into two by barbed wire and how difficult it has become to reach the Holy Places.

Prayer Intention

It has therefore been decided that Roman Catholics throughout the world should once a year be present in Jerusalem, at least in the spirit. To this end he requested his listeners to send an envelope with a special so-called 'prayer-intention' to the centre of the Apostolate, at Boxtel. These prayer intentions will be shipped to Beirut at the end of February and from there sent to Jerusalem and placed at the Holy Sepulchre on Easter morning, when a special Mass will be celebrated. "The Christian world will never tolerate that the Holy Places should become inaccessible to Christian pilgrims," Mgr. Smit declared.

A similar operation was carried out before Christmas, when the Netherlands Apostolate of the Reunion asked its members to send their prayer intentions which would be placed in the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem on Christmas night. About 100,000 members of the Apostolate responded to the call, and the prayer intentions were deposited in the Church of the Nativity through the good offices of the Latin Patriarch, Mgr. Alberto Gori. For Easter, the Apostolate is addressing itself not only to its members, but to all Roman Catholics in the Netherlands.

The Apostolate of the Reunion in Holland, like similar organizations in other countries aims mainly at promoting the reunion of Oriental Christians with Rome, in accordance with the frequently declared policy of popes of the 19th and 20th Centuries, such as Pius IX, Leo XIII, Pius X, and in particular Benedictus XV, Pius XI and the present Pope Pius XII. In Holland the Apostolate (a Roman Catholic term for mission) is entrusted to the Assumptionists; it celebrated its silver jubilee last year and numbers some 250,000 lay members. It is not in any way concerned with the Jews, but with the Oriental Christians and the countries in which they live.

Jewry Celebrates 300 Years in U.S.

NEW YORK (UP).— THE 300th anniversary celebration of Jewish settlement in the United States which will take place in 1954 will have as its central theme "Man's Opportunities and Responsibilities Under Freedom," it was announced recently by the American Jewish Tercentenary Committee. Describing the historical background of the anniversary the report stated: "In September 1654 there landed on Manhattan Island 23 Jews seeking religious and civic freedom. They were the first group of Jewish settlers in the land that was to become the United States of America. The right to citizenship which they established, the right to worship as Jews in the congregation they brought into being in that first year, their identification from the beginning with the opportunities and responsibilities of freedom in this land, and the record through three centuries of the Jews of America, will be commemorated in the Tercentenary celebration.

CINEMA NOTES

Three Dimensional Boom

WASHINGTON, (OFNS). — FIVE of Hollywood's biggest film studios are now pushing through plans for the production of several three-dimensional films. This is a case of the big shots following a trial blazed by the little fellows, as soon as they realized that it is leading to quick sales and huge profits.

The first American three-dimensional film was "Bwana Devil" made by a small independent producer called Arch Oboler. The critics didn't think much of it, but in 32 cities "turn-away" crowds are still trying desperately to get in to see it. Its stereoptic jungle effects are viewed through cheap paper-rimmed polarized eyeglasses with which the audience is supplied.

In New York the now famous Cinerama show is—after six months running—by far the most dimcult show, film or theatre, to get into. Its three-dimensional effects are provided not by spectacles but by a gigantic curved screen, corresponding to the arc of vision of the human eye, on which three projectors project a composite image. Films taken by an aeroplane passing through the Grand Canyon give you the impression that you are actually in the Canyon, skimming along; at every showing of the film taken on the "roller-coaster" or "figure of eight" track at least one woman will suddenly start shrieking with excitement.

Warner Brothers are now half-way through filming a mystery chiller called "The House of Wax." Paramount has ruled that the best-seller "Sangaree," already begun in ordinary "flat," must be filmed also in three-dimensional-style. "Red Garters," a musical with Rosemary Clooney in it, will get the same double deal. Metro Goldwyn Mayer and Columbia start shooting in "3D" this spring.

None of these big studios is certain about the outcome. But they say that at a time when the film industry is only just back out of the rut it has been in for two years, they cannot afford to turn down something which the public is enthusiastic about. And "3 D" may, of course, counteract the surging competition of television.

KENNETH HARRIS

Round the Exhibitions: Jerusalem and Hazorea

Kibbutz Shows Ancient Relics

THE Wilfred Israel Museum, at Kibbutz Hazorea, instead of resting on the laurels of the collection donated to it, has extended its value through the organization of exhibitions on specific subjects. The latest deals with the country's prehistory from the early Stone Age when the objects unearthed first show signs of fashioning until the early Bronze Age, just before the appearance of tools in instrument manufacture. The exhibits have been loaned by the Bezalel Museum, Messrs. Vreschner and Olami of Haifa and by Kibbutz Mishmar Ha'emek, while the remainder are owned by Hazorea.

To the layman, unable to distinguish the long cuts of the Chellean artisan from the short cuts of the Acheulian, many of these flints, stone axe and hammer heads would be meaningless despite the labels, if the display lacked system.

Wall Chart

The starting point of the system is a large wall chart, stating each period, its parallel period in general prehistory and, in separate columns, the known details of its economy, art, religion etc. (prepared according to the views of Prof. Stekelis). From the various periods, different coloured threads extend to related objects lying on the table and suitably labelled. Thence the threads rise again to a map marked with the discovery sites. All the localities are situated on Mt. Carmel or in the vicinity. Thus we obtain the idea of the density of Carmel's prehistoric population in the light of present excavations. Social significance is created; we are confronted with men who had to find the means of living.

Photographs connect this background with the larger scene. That of a skull smashed in by a stone axe is illustrated by a similar axe with reconstructed handle hung nearby. Skeletons which died a violent death always render history more vivid, whether they are the skulls of the man who fell at Marathon, in the Athens Museum, or the mummified 17th century gentleman discovered in a Scottish peat bog, a halter round his neck.

There are coloured reproductions of Bushman, Lascaux and Altamira cave frescos. Pottery specimens stand beside photographs of similar finds by Macalister at Gezer. The features of a Chalcolithic statue (a dot for each eye, two lines for a nose and one for the mouth) can be compared with the picture of a like work from France. A terracotta woman from Argos (in the Wilfred Israel collection) can be placed side by side with the picture of a Neolithic woman from Sardinia; in both cases only the prominent nose appears. Finally a further chart shows the development of the various types of prehistoric man.

A most interesting exhibition, amply demonstrating what can be done with limited means if care and enthusiasm plan the layout.

H.

Silent Cymbals

SERGE Koussevitzky's magnificent bequest of some 60 rare and ancient musical instruments together with an equal number lent by various collectors are now on exhibition at the Bezalel Museum in a first attempt to present in a specified and systematic way the manifold groups of musical instruments — East and West, ancient and modern, primitive and developed.

The arrangement is highly scientific in the four groups of "Idiophones," producing sounds like gongs, bells or clappers, i.e. the natural sound of their own material; "Membranophones," which have a skin stretched over a frame or sound-box; "Aerophones" or wind-instruments; and "Cordophones" stringed instruments. From an aesthetic point of view, the show is rather crowded, especially in comparison with the exemplary arrangement of the exhibition of masks. Instead of once more showing some of the French acquisitions, it would have been preferable to devote the entire hall to "Musical Instruments".

Form to a Purpose

No-one has heard all those harps and cymbals, lutes and drums: thus the layman's approach can only be aesthetic enjoyment of the beauty of "form to a purpose".

The first curious object is a Turkish "Tree of Bells," that horsetailed Palladium of Janisary bands, originating from a magic instrument of Mongol Shamans, which has been adopted by military bands all over the world. There is a variety of rattlers and bells from Brazil to China that would warm the heart of a Rhumba Carioca drummer. A large gipsy xylophone is the treasure of this section.

Drums from China and South America, from Egypt and Persia, drums for local folk music and Beduin kettle drums make the fingers itch. Flutes and panpipes, simplest of all wind-instruments, are exhibited in a variety of types, ascending to sophisticated clarinets and saxophones. Shofars from Germany, Italy, Turkey and Yemen keep company with French hunting horns. A magnificent exhibit is the dragon-mouthed signal-horn of the French Imperial Guard. A pair of black, leather covered "Serpents," the bass-horns of the Romans, is shown; rediscovered in the 18th century they were prescribed by Mendelsohn, Wagner and Verdi. A Russian bassoon and a Belgian "Ophicleide" are instruments to blow down the walls of Jericho.

Painted 'Strings'

Among the string-instruments are boat-harps from Burma and Negro lyres from Sudan, their forms familiar from Egyptian frescoes and Bar Kochba coins. The Moon guitar, the Samisen and Hui Hui from China, make one regret that there are none here to play them. The painted Indian Vina is the loveliest object in the whole exhibition.

Arab lutes, guitars and mandolas are represented by rich and variegated specimens in comparison with which the ancient violins are not impressive. The "Pochette," a fish-shaped miniature violin, to be put in the dancing-master's pocket is an enchanting toy.

Oriental zithers are strangely reminiscent of the Biblical Psalterium. The illustration, in general, of the ancient instruments by reproductions of antique reliefs and old pictures is rich and well selected. An 18th century *"Tafelklavier"* and a fine reproduction of a baroque spinet represent keyboard instruments in the exhibition.

This is an exhibition for which one must be grateful not only to the generous donor, but also to the museum's scientific staff. The collection of beautiful instruments is a strong argument for the raison d'etre of abstract art. No-one can deny the inherent beauty of line and form although they bear no relation at all to representational art.

Th. F.M.

Radio Review

Mirror of Events

THE twice-weekly newsreel has been broadcast for about a year after the news on Tuesday and Satruday evenings, and has acquired an important position in Kol Yisrael's programmes. Ideally it should present a vivid mirror of events in the world at large and in Israel in particular but its wings are clipped by the inevitable technical and financial limitations. It is certainly impossible under present conditions to set up a network of reporters in all key foreign capitals. One correspondent reports regularly from London, thanks to the cooperation of the B.B.C., while the U.N. gives its facilities for the coverage of its activities: but otherwise foreign centres are by-passed unless a relevant report is obtained from a returning traveller. Thus the choice of subject-matter in the international sphere is largely fortuitous and cannot in any way be said to reflect faithfully the main news centres and activities in the world.

The position inside Israel is also not easy. The technical shortages preclude adequate recording facilities even in all the main towns (only Jerusalem and Tel Aviv have studios). A recording machine has to be lugged around the country and laboriously installed at each site where a recording is to be made (there seems to be no prospect of obtaining a recording van in the near future). A comprehensive system of correspondents have been set up throughout the country; an attempt was made to record their reports over the telephone but the quality proved inferior and the experiment had to be abandoned. Consequently announcers have to read these correspondents' reports with an inevitable loss of vividness.

Five Topics

Last Saturday's newsreel, for example, chose five topics. The programme lasted for 35 minutes instead of the scheduled 15; this was justified by calling the last two items "a supplement" although I failed to see in what way they were supplementary.

The first contribution, which was written by Ze'ev Laquer, surveyed the development of relations between Israel and Russia. It was followed by an account of the work of the Joint Distribution Committee in Israel as related to a Kol Yisrael correspondent by Mr. Charles Passmann. Unfortunately both these items were read by announcers and took up 15 minutes — far too long a time for second-hand presentations. The next speaker was Mr. Reuven Barkatt who described his recent Asiatic mission. This was a good choice of subject as Mr. Barkatt's travels and contacts in Asia are of general importance and interest in Israel and it also afforded an opportunity to describe briefly certain aspects of foreign countries. It was unlucky that the speaker's delivery was dull and tended to obscure the natural fascination of the subject-matter. The last two items were newsreel at their best — the President in Haifa and the opening of the new village for resettled Arab refugees near Ramle. The microphone was "on the spot" and caught the occasions and the atmospheres. These were two samples of first-rate newsreel.

On the whole, this was a well-designed instalment and each topic was timely and significant. It typified the excellent results that are frequently attained in the newsreel.

Fascinating Material

The third edition of "Wavelength 777" (the title is now anachronistic, by the way) dealt with the Inca kingdom of South America. The material provided a fascinating and instructive history lesson. The actual technique, however, was less original than in previous programmes in this series. Much time was taken up with straight narration (broken into two voices) and only two or three episodes were dramatized. Taken at its face-value, the result was interesting — but knowing Amnon Achi-Naomi's capabilities the feature was disappointing.

Pick of next week's listening: Music by George Singer and Karel Salomon (tomorrow at 11); Series of talks on architecture "Beethoven" Monday at 9.45); tenth anniversary of Shirana Tragedy (Wednesday at 9); Beethoven's Choral Symphony (Wednesday at 8.30).

AUDIO

New Arabic Programmes

KOL Yisrael's Arabic broadcasts are to be comletely reorganized for the first time since they were established as a regular feature almost five years ago.

This most important link with the surrounding Arab world has suffered from lack of funds, equipment, broadcasting time, records and shortage of staff.

When the existing transmitter will be less burdened as a result of the installation of a new and powerful Hebrew transmitter within a few weeks, the most urgent of problems will have been overcome and the present hour and 45 minutes of daily programmes doubled or tripled.

Plenty of Competition

Why is an increase in broadcasting hours so essential? Israel is not only physically surrounded by Arab states, but must consider competition by radio stations in these countries, where enormous efforts and much money are expended on broadcasting. In addition, there are the powerful Voice of America, the B.B.C., French, Pakistan and Russian special Arabic transmissions. Britain, in addition to its excellent Arabic B.B.C. programmes, also maintains its special station in the Near East, the NEABS in Cyprus. This station has four powerful short and one medium wave-lengths and broadcasts 15 hours daily. Israel's present half hour programme presenting news, commentaries, entertainment and features at the peak of the Arab's listening time in the evening was quite inadequate.

Now, 200 new Arabic records have been purchased, announcers engaged, the news staff increased, features introduced and the oriental orchestra enlarged.

Among the outstanding features already on the air are a Parade of the Week's Events, interspersed with music, and a weekly parliamentary review, features not utilized by any other Arabic station. In addition to an excellent weekly press review and a special question and answer corner, Kol Yisrael continues to broadcast its weekly popular Daoud el-Hatar talk, the only one of its kind dealing with political and social events in attractive, humorous colloquial Arabic. Radio Ramallah, initiated a similar programme which was quickly taken off the air when the writer-announcer began to criticise affairs in Jordan too severely.

Another unusual programme is "Revive your Knowledge", in which listeners participate at the microphone, and a renewal of broadcast messages of Israel Arabs to their relatives in neighbouring Arab countries.

Regrettably, Kol Yisrael has failed to maintain "Personalities before the Microphone" and another popular feature, the "Request Programme."

Further improvements could be made in the news bulletins, which still do not present satisfactory news coverage of Israel's 170,000 Arabs. Voice modulation, to which other stations pay great attention, should be strictly enforced to eliminate the frequent discordant accents and harsh voices which compare unfavourably with rivals on the air.

WGT

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 467 M.; HAIFA: 240 M.; TEL AVIV: 43.9, 31.3 & 322 M.

FIRST PROGRAMME

NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (tomorrow, 8.30 a.m.), 7.55, 8.00, 1.30, 6.15, 8.50 and 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8.00 a.m., 2.15 & 6.50 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Exercises. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 8.00 Oriental Music. 9.45 Close Down. 10.30 a.m. Music While You Work (R). 11.00 Music (R). 12.00 Programme for Hospitals. 12.30 Ballet Music (R). 1.45 Programme Announcements. 1.48 Break for Music. 3.00 "Kabbalat Shabbat." 3.30 Close Down.

4.30 p.m. Children's Hour. 5.00 Classical Request Programme: Concerto No. 3 (Mozart) for Violin & Orchestra (Bach); Piano Concerto No. 2 (Brahms); "Fireworks" (Stravinsky). 7.00 Variety. 7.07 Programme Announcements. 7.10 Light Music (R). 7.45 Talk. 8.00 Songs. 8.30 Bible Reading. 8.45 Story. 9.00 Friday Night Concert: Overture "Russian Easter Festival" (Rimsky-Korsakov); The National Symphony Orchestra, Conductor Enrique Jorda; Piano Concerto (Glazounov), Kol Yisrael Orchestra, Conductors George Singer, Soloist Rebecca Sussotin-Arbeli; Symphony No. 4 (Tchaikovsky); The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Conductors Serge Koussevitsky. 10.30 Songs. 11.00 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.40 Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: Dies Irae (Lully); "Queen Mab" (Berlioz); "Eroica" (Beethoven); Mediterranean Sinfonietta (Antheil). 10.00 Musical Quiz. 10.30 Literature Corner. 11.00 Concert Hall: Sinfonietta (George Singer); "Nights in Cana'an" (Karel Salomon). 11.40 "Curtain Up." 12.35 Requests (R). 1.00 Cinema & Theatres. 1.45 Programme Announcements. 1.48 Classical Records (R). 3.00 Close Down.

4.30 p.m. Variety. 6.35 Opera: The Bat (Strauss). Acts 1 & II. 7.58 "Hatikvah." 7.07 Programme Announcements. 7.10 Talk. 7.25 Melodies. 7.45 Guests in the Studio. 8.00 Questions & Answers by S. Rozes. 8.25 Bible Reading. 8.40 Sports. 8.45 Newsreel. 9.00 "Melave Malka."

9.30 Folk Dances. 10.00 Dance Music. 11.05 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

English News: 1.45 p.m., 10.15 p.m. French: 2.00 p.m.

Today: 1.50 p.m. Programme for Yemenites. 4.00 Music (R). 5.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 4.30 p.m. Music of Our Time. 6.45 Professional Music. 7.50 Legends. 5.30 Folk Dances (R). 6.15 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (31.3 M.): 11.15 p.m. Readings and Legends. 11.30 Kibbutz Composers. 11.45 "The Jerusalem Forum."

Tomorrow: 11.15 Programme Highlights. 11.30 Melave Malka. 11.35 "Behind the News." 11.45 Songs.

ARMY PROGRAMMES (44.4, 216, 225 & 229 M.): 4.30 Opening. 4.35 Opera. 7.50 This Week's Events. 7.60 Bible Reading. 8.05 Friday Night Concert. 8.30 News. 8.45 From the World of Music. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.02 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (24.92 & 30.93 M.): 6.30-7.30 p.m. News, News Talk, British Album.

Tomorrow: 6.30-7.00 p.m. News, Parliamentary Review, Programme Parade, Londen Letter.

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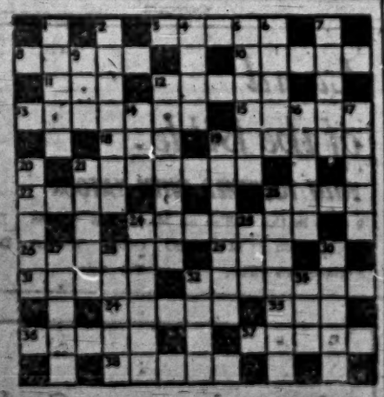

ACROSS. — 1. They're stuck up. 8. He takes letters to little Viktor. 10. A rope produces seas on the flowers. 11. Broken arm. 12. Airborne tool? 13. You can back a car in this heat. 15. Poem of "13 Across" about. 18. Sounds a locust emits! 19. Cain and sundry. 21. Part of Connecticut. 22. Game for swimmers? 24. Drop in a curtain way. 25. It's only a rumour. 26. One person or two enlisted. 29. Lazarus's lots. 31. Sailor his belly. 32. Touch down again! 34. Strong drink. 35. Food exporters can supply it. 36. The way cupped out. 37. Aunt's may be silly. 38. Reptilian search perhaps.

DOWN. — Make of a dance mentioned by view! 2. It: you to the shade. 4. Abroad it makes a change for Nell. 5. Part of a car which needs to be beat out! 6. Quick program. 7. An old coin. 9. There's a work for it. 12. Steal in a big way. 14. Starts the answer. 16. Wind off. 17. Town which keeps to the fore, we hear. 18. Say about a foreigner, being a red. 20. Notices a vessel with a vessel. 21. Where are the best people play tennis? 23. Turpins may answer this time. 24. Ha, a gun — be quick! 25. He has a high standard governed. 27. Member of Mensa. 28. They're meant to give proud 30. What a bedampered woman might make. 32. Baby may live on it. 33. She takes nine bread and cheese.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACCROSS. — 4. Chair. 7. Good-will. 8. Estate. 10. Bayes. 13. Hats(s. Oct.). 14. Sole. 15. Dies. 16. Tea. 17. Main. 19. Lear. 21. Pan-Tom-ism. 23. Lose-up. 24. Vane. 26. Cod. 27. Elder. 29. Rent. 32. Bhor. 33. Sybil. 34. Mortise. 35. Trumpets. 36. Brandy.

DOWN. — 1. Agues. 2. N-ord. 3. Owen. 4. Class. 5. Axis. 6. Roster. 9. Stalin. 11. Wee. 12. Bonnie. 13. Hanover. 15. Lit. 16. Tea. 18. Angles. 20. Emery. 21. Pod. 22. Mac. 23. Lob-car. 25. Pop. 28. Dusty. 30. Older. 31. Thee. 32. Bore. 33. Sane.

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HELP FOR BACKWARD CHILDREN

By Ruth Cale

IN a small classroom of Jerusalem's David Yellin School, some 80 ill-assorted men and women—some prominent citizens in elegant clothes, others in shabby reach-me-downs — rubbed shoulders one rainy evening a few weeks ago. Yet although dissimilar in material circumstance, they were united by a common sorrow. Their children were not growing up normally. They were 'backward' or 'retarded' and the schoolroom meeting had been called to form an association and to fight for public support, for expert guidance, for more institutions and for special schools.

The 80 parents represented only a few of the Jerusalem families with abnormal children. Estimates place the figure of backward children at 1,500 children in the capital and at 4,000 (probably more) in the entire country. But the majority of parents are self-conscious and scared of publicity, seemingly believing a backward child to be a disgrace. Many of these parents keep their children hidden at home, where they often have a harmful effect on the development of their unafflicted brothers and sisters; others send them to school, where they are unhappy and from which they almost always soon play truant.

Only a few backward children are in homes. Some maladjusted new immigrant children in Jerusalem are cared for by Malben, which hopes soon to start a staff training course as well; and some children 'disturbed' by their early experiences under the Nazis are being looked after by Youth Aliyah. But whatever exists is a drop in the ocean compared with the need.

There are, however lots of plans afoot. After unrelenting pressure from a handful of Jerusalem parents, the Ministry of Social Welfare has leased for ten years a former orphanage building belonging to the Monastery at Deir Rafat, near Hartuv, which is being renovated to house 100 retarded youths.

The Ministry has made available IL.25,000 for structural alterations and it is hoped eventually to accommodate another 200 inmates. All around the building are large tracts of land which the most capable children will be taught to work, while the others will work in a small laundry and in weaving and book-binding workshops.

This home will be ready to receive the first group of children in the spring provided sufficient staff can be recruited — a major problem. In Swiss homes for the mentally deficient, supported by the 'Pro Infirmis' organization which through its splendid work on behalf of the handicapped (including also the blind, deaf-mute and crippled) has gained world-wide fame for its high standards, the ratio is one staff for just over two wards. Here, parents and Ministry will be happy if they can find one for every four or five wards.

The Deir Rafaa' home will take only backward youth (boys first) from the age of seventeen upwards. The need of this age-group is the most burning, for their parents need to feel assured that after their death their children will be well cared-for. It is hoped, incidentally, that some sort of co-operative village will grow out of Deir Rafaat also on the Swiss model which may eventually to a great extent pay its own way.

For the younger children, a beginning is to be made with various expert centres to which parents can turn for advice and guidance. Some speakers at the recent Jerusalem meeting argued that backward children should be kept at home as long as possible, for they need "twice as much love and affection as normal children." If possible, they said, they should be sent to special schools (there is such a school, run by the Municipality, in Tel Aviv, and the organization will press for similar schools in other cities).

The next step is to be a village for all types of backward children, where they will also spend their adult life. This village may be formed on the model of Darenth Park, in England, a self-contained village for several hundred imbeciles who are trained in 22 different trades. Who would be suitable for such a village, and for whom it would offer the best solution, would be decided in a sort of "transit centre" where children would spend a few weeks under close observation. This would also make the move from parental home to village much smoother for the children.

But all these plans are in the future. For the present, the Jerusalem parents discussing their problems while the rain beat against the windows of the David Yellin school, will be satisfied if they can succeed in registering all parents of backward children and enrolling them in their organization. Those wishing to avail themselves of future facilities offered by the organization — testing stations, special schools, and ultimately homes — will be asked to pay IL.10 membership fee and a monthly subscription of IL.1. But before signing on the dotted line they can get all the advice they need free of charge at the advice bureau set up at the David Yellin School (opposite the Menorah Club in Rehov Ben Yehuda) where parents may apply every Tuesday afternoon between 4.30 and 6.30. Parents who cannot overcome their "shame" have nothing to worry about; their names will remain secret. There will also be regular parents' meetings to discuss common problems and possible joint action.

Some joined up immediately the three-hour discussion meeting was over that night, including a little lady with a crocheted wool scarf pulled tightly over her head, who had cried all the time.

France's Latest Bonnets

Drawn by FROMENTI

Hats in Paris, when not immensely wide and flat, are small top-of-the-head affairs. Examples are (top right) Orcel's polished green and white cotton, (top left), Paulette's peaked beige straw, (bottom right) Legroux's tortoiseshell flecked straw with grosgrain ribbon, and (bottom left) Orcel's checked straw that is forward-peaked.

Diplomatic Plum for Mrs. Luce

By Alastair Buchan

PRESIDENT Eisenhower, in nominating Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce, one of the most dynamic women in American public life, as the next American Ambassador to Italy, has shown a taste for experiment which is in contrast with the orthodoxy of most of his new diplomatic appointments.

Mrs. Luce is aged 50, a woman of great beauty and talent who has been a successful actress, playwright, and member of Congress. She is the wife of Henry Luce, the owner and publisher of Time, Life and Fortune, the most successful magazine empire in the United States and probably in the world.

The United States Government has always regarded most of its western European Embassies as rewards for political support or as best filled by people outside the ranks of professional diplomats. Thus the new Ambassador to Great Britain, Mr. Winthrop Aldrich, is a New York banker who was a keen supporter of General Eisenhower for the Republican presidential nomination; and the new Ambassador to France, Mr. Douglas Dillon, is also a New York investment banker, although he has the special qualification of owning the famous claret vineyard, Chateau Haut Brion near Bordeaux. The Luce magazine have steadily supported General Eisenhower ever since his candidacy for the Republican Presidential nomination first became a possibility, and since they have vast circulations and subtly blend fact and comment to-

CLARE BOOTH LUCE

gether, their support undoubtedly helped him enormously. From 1943-47 Mrs. Luce was a Congresswoman from Connecticut, but failed to get the Republican nomination for Senator last year. The President is now repaying a debt in the normal manner of American politics.

Mrs. Luce is not the first American woman to be given a diplomatic post. Mrs. Florence Harriman, a leading figure in the Democratic party, was Minister to Norway for three years before the German invasion, and Mrs. Eugene Anderson is currently the American Ambassador to Denmark. And there is Mrs. Perle Mesta, a great Washington hostess, whose generosity on behalf of the Democratic cause was rewarded two years ago with the American Embassy in Luxembourg, an appointment which inspired the London musical comedy 'Call me Madam." Mrs. Luce can carry this distinction a step further, for she was herself the author of a successful musical, "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," as well as of that devastating satire on the well-to-do and idle denizens of cafe society, "The Women."

But this is the first time that a woman has been appointed to a big Embassy and accredited to a country whose relations with the United States are of first-class political importance. Italian-American relations are at this moment very good, but there has been some doubt as to the wisdom of sending a woman as Ambassador to a country where women play little part in public life and have only recently received the vote. Moreover, although a convert to Catholicism of many years standing, Mrs. Luce was divorced from her first husband, which may complicate her relations with the Catholic hierarchy. Mrs. Luce's dynamism and charm may overcome these disadvantages, but it is significant that the present Ambassador in Rome, Mr. Ellsworth Bunker, has been asked to stay on until after the Italian election early this summer. *OFNS*

New Paris Designer Wins Fashion Honours

By Alison Settle

PARIS.—THE laurel wreaths of the Paris dress collections, as so far seen, go to Hubert De Givenchy, a designer whose house opened only a few seasons ago.

He has discarded the casually young, slung-together look, which has brought him past success, with his vivid colouring and emphasis on "amusing" detail, and this week reaches the top rank of designers with a measured, finely made collection of clothes, the style of which will be recognizable all over the world. This house's collection is the sanest of all that have been shown so far.

His suits are the nearest to the gentle, classic tailoring of London, and, in a season where collars are discarded or are put back-to-front with openings sliding down the spine, he makes suits which are finely tailored with neat collars and normal closings.

Givenchy puts emphasis on soft fabrics which are replacing the stiff taffetas and failles of past seasons' dresses, and considers tiny prints of prime importance. The sea is his theme, with oyster-shell prints and colours, and he mounts pearls in the centre of each printed shell for evening wear. His moire effects, used even in fur coats in palest grey and white lamb, are intended to look like waves. When the sea theme seems unsuitable to country life, dresses are white cotton embroidered all over with peapods.

Ill-Fitting Jackets

The Balenciaga germ of a few years back has spread all over Paris. Balenciaga then made jackets that fitted nowhere, necklines that seemed made for a far bigger woman, and sponsored a deliberately sloppy look, using above all what the Americans love, the "middly line" of a tunic bodice hat that only touched the human frame on shoulders and hips. Balenciaga has neatened up his line but Paris still apes what he did those years back.

Fath now brings the sloppy line out as if it were new. Suit collars must fit nowhere. Coats are given a deliberately mean look under-arm, then widen out. His "signature line" for coats has seven pleats disposed round to the back and hips at a low level, held in by seven pairs of contrasting buttons. The lovely fabrics he uses include waffle pique, sometimes in neutral tones on white, sometimes in vivid green on black. The distinction between coats and dresses is deliberately blurred.

But Jacques Fath's evening dresses are gracious, despite the reversal of the bodice look, with the front put to the back. Strapless bodices in pale satin (pale blue above all) are worn with elegant stoles, earrings vaster than the human lobe should be asked to bear, without necklaces, and with wrist-length satin gloves.

At Lanvin, as indeed at most houses, cottons are printed to look like silks, silks are luminously printed, and synthetic organdies and wool satins alike are slightly hairy. All this confuses fabric identification, which has never been more difficult. All houses applaud the return of prints, but are cautious and use very tiny prints, chiefly black spatterings on white. And all are bringing back softer fabrics for dresses. *OFNS*

Anti-Malaria Drug's Success

A POWERFUL anti-malaria drug, known as Daraprim, has been reported by the U.S. Public Health Service. There is hope that it may completely eradicate the disease.

Scientists of the U.S. Public Health Service say that a person can, if he takes Daraprim, go into a region heavily infested with malaria carrying mosquitoes and not contract the disease. Volunteers who were given the drug after being bitten by malaria-infected mosquitoes remained unaffected.

The scientific name for Daraprim is pyrmethamine. The drug was made by Dr. George H. Hitchings in the course of a search for antagonists to nucleic acids. First announcement of it was made at a meeting of the American Chemical Society in April 1950. The drug then was given extensive tests on mice and birds in London. Later still, further tests were carried out in the United States.

Daraprim is some 12 times more powerful than chloroquine, the standard anti-malarial drug. In tests with volunteers, 25 milligrams weekly of Daraprim were as effective in suppressing malaria as 300 milligrams weekly of chloroquine. Even the 25-milligram dose is probably larger than necessary.

BRIDGE By JERUSALEMITE

SOLUTION OF PROBLEMS 6 — 10

(6) West dealer, North-South vulnerable.

West	North	East	South
1H	1 S	—	?

South holds : S. 2; H. 5 4 2; D. Q 10 8 7 5 4 3; C. 6 5

South passes. Although one spade is the wrong spot to play the hand, South should refrain from trying to guide into a safer contract, because a two diamonds overcall will be misconstrued by partner and necessarily lead the bidding to a high level, with a most likely disastrous penalty double. One spade undoubled, if left in, cannot come to serious grief.

(pass — 5 points; all other bids zero.)

(7) West dealer, both sides vulnerable.

West	North	East	South
1C	—	1H	?

South holds : S. A Q 5; H. K Q 8; D. A 5 3 C. K 10 6 2.

South passes. He should not be blinded by his four honour tricks. The hand ranks high in defence, but its offensive power is very limited; chances of full game are very remote, and a trapping pass should be sound policy. Since West is bound to bid again, South will yet get his opportunity to call during the next round.

(pass — 5 points; 1 no-trumps — 3 points, double — 2 points.)

(8) North dealer, North-South vulnerable.

North	East	South	West
1NT	3S	?	

South holds : S. 3; H. K Q 9 6; D. A Q 9 2; C. A Q 8 5.

South bids *four spades*. There is not the least doubt that South should cater for a slam, and his only problem is to locate his partner's longest suit. An overcall in the opponents' suit alone will do the job.

(4 spades — 5 points; all other bids zero).

(9) East dealer, both sides vulnerable, East-West 40 on score.

East	South	West	North
1D	Db	3D	—
—	?	—	

South holds : S. A J 9 7; H. 9; D. K 2; C. K Q 10 8 6 3.

South *doubles*. Most players will agree their unwillingness to be shut out with this hand. The only question is, whether it should be defended in spades or clubs. A three spade contract would require finding four spades in partner's hand, and the only way to investigate such a possibility is to beg for the call in spades by doubling the three diamonds. If North calls three hearts, South is still free to bid four clubs.

(double — 5 points; pass — 3 points, 4 clubs — 2 points.)

(10) North dealer, North-South vulnerable and 60 on score.

North	East	South	West
1D	—	?	

South holds : S. A Q 4; H. A J 7; D. K 9 5; C. K Q 8 4.

South bids *three no-trumps*. He must take a big step in the slam direction, showing his great strength in high cards and warning at the same time of his poor distribution. Three no-trumps, the natural call at no-score, will do both; three clubs will not picture correctly the barren distribution. The preciseness of this call will enable North to chase the correct landing spot.

The Bravi-Benjaminy Cup, sponsored by friends of late Dr. Bravi and Advocate Benjaminy, was contested for the first time in a country-wide Pairs Tournament during the last week-end. 42 pairs started in the first round; of these 24 came into the semi-finals, and 12 remained to play the final round. The results are :

1. Fleminger-Mincer, 140 points, winners for 1952. 2. Lobl-Schwartz, 135 points. 3. Bufman — Grunpeter, 129 points. 4. Kenin-Segal, 125 points. 5. Blase-Blass, 112 points.

Rice in Your Child's Diet

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

THE rice ration for children this month is a welcome boon. With potatoes short and macaroni on the ration again, this cereal helps the feeding of young fry who don't take kindly to improvised dishes.

Here then, are some rice recipes meant especially for the junior generation :

Peanut Butter and Rice Timbal

½ cup rice, 1½ tbsps. margarine, 1½ tbsps. flour, 1 cup milk, ½ tsp. salt, 1 egg, ¼ cup peanut butter, 2 tbsps. chopped parsley.

Wash rice thoroughly. Cook until tender. Make a sauce of butter, flour, milk and salt. Stir this sauce into the well beaten egg, peanut butter and chopped parsley. Combine the sauce and rice and bake — preferably in individual dishes — in a slow oven until the mixture is firm.

Rice and Orange

½ cup rice, 2 cups milk, ½ cup diced oranges, ¼ tsp. salt, 2 tbsps. sugar.

Wash thoroughly. Cook with milk, salt and sugar in a double boiler until tender (about 1½ hours to 2 hours). When rice is tender, add diced oranges and serve with orange sauce :

½ tsp. flour, ½ cup cold water, ½ cup sugar, few grains salt.

Mix and bring to a boil. Boil 2 minutes. Remove from fire and add 1 tbsp. lemon juice, ½cup orange juice and 1 tbsp. margarine.

Rice and Vegetable Timbal

¾ cup each of cooked rice, peas and carrots, 1 cup milk, 2 tbsps. margarine, 2 tbsps. flour, 1 egg yolk.

Make a sauce of milk, butter, flour, salt and egg yolk. Add cooked rice, peas and carrots. Place in individual baking dishes, set in a pan of hot water and bake until mixture is firm.

Rice and Meat Loaf

If your kids are willing to turn over their rice ration to the family, you'll find that with your meat ration this will be a wonderful dish for all:

1 cup cooked rice (or more), ½ kilo ground beef (or less), ¼ cup chopped onion (green will do), pepper, 1 tin tomato puree, ½ tsp. salt, 1 egg. Ground meat fat (if available) or 4 slices sausage or just a bit of kokosin.

Combine all ingredients. Shape into a loaf and place in a well oiled baking pan. Add one cup of water to the pan. Place in a moderate oven. When nearly done, put the ground meat fat or sausage or kokosin on the loaf and boil until brown. (This last step is optional.)

Scrambled Eggs and Rice (for 4 servings)

2 cups hot cooked rice, ½ tsp. salt, 3 eggs, pepper, 1 tbsp. fat.

Beat eggs. Add hot rice and seasonings. Mix well. Heat the fat in a heavy frying pan. Fry until dry, stirring with a pancake turner to prevent burning. Left-over diced meat or fish or vegetable may be added to this mixture before cooking.

Baked Rice and Cheese

Use the unrationed spread cheese for this recipe. Put a layer of cooked rice in a greased baking dish. Cover with a fine layer of cheese, season with salt and pepper. Continue until the dish is almost full. Add enough milk to come half way to the top of the rice. Cover with crumbs, dot with margarine and bake in a moderate oven until crumbs are brown.

gardening notes

EVERGREEN trees and shrubs are usually supplied by the nurseryman with balls of earth (gusch) attached to the roots and are taken from the containers — pots, small tins or petroleum cans — in which they begin their growth with the soil intact. Evergreens can be planted either in winter or summer — even on the hottest day — as long as the root-earth is intact. Incidentally, deciduous trees may also be transplanted by this method during their season of growth.

Buying the plants: If the nurseryman sells the evergreen without its container, the root-earth must be wrapped in paper immediately. If the earth should dry or crack or if the ball itself should break, the plant will be useless.

The width of the ball of root-earth varies with the size of the plant which means that it is not advisable to buy a big tree grown in a small pot.

Planting: 1. Prepare the earth for planting as for deciduous trees (Gardening Notes February 13).

2. Re-fill the hole with good soil. The hole should be about two cms. deeper than the depth of the ball of root-earth. This ensures that the tree will be planted at the desired depth : e.g. that the top of the ball of root-earth will be covered after planting with a layer of about two cms. of soil.

3. Remove the plant from the pot. Turn the pot upside down, supporting the plant and holding the soil together with one hand. Then rap the rim of the pot on the edge of a wooden box or some other solid wooden surface. The ball of root-earth will then slide out into one hand while the pot remains in the other.

A plant with its ball of root-earth attached should never be picked up by the top or the trunk. Take care always to take hold of the ball of root-earth itself whenever the plant has to be lifted or moved.

4. Lower the plant gently into the hole and fill it with enough soil to hold the ball of root-earth in place. Then drive in the stake to which the tree will be tied.

5. Pack the soil tightly around the ball of root-earth. Use a stick as well as the hand to work the soil around the root; but do not trample the soil underfoot or else the ball of root-earth may crack.

6. Fill the hole with soil to ground level. Leave a saucer-like depression with a rim of soil around it and then water well.

When planting an evergreen tree from a tin the method is the same as in the case of pots except that the tin should be opened with a special opener.

The planting of a large tree from a petroleum can needs two men — one to hold the tree with its ball of root-earth in the correct position and the other to fill in the hole and make the soil firm around the roots.

Ornamental shrubs (sicherniel) : these are planted in the same way as trees but no staking. Bushy pine trees do not need staking either.

BEN GINATH

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AUCTION SALE

The complete household furniture of a well-known Tel Aviv personality will be auctioned by me by order of the Executor of the Last Will of the deceased owner. Simultaneously, other items belonging to diplomats and goods of new immigrants will be auctioned.

In addition, a large quantity of new furniture of the best manufacture will be put up for sale owing to liquidation of stocks. All objects will be sold at the highest bid, irrespective of their value, including the new furniture

THE AUCTION WILL BE HELD on Monday Feb. 23 from 9.30 a.m.—1.30 p.m. and 4—8 p.m. at the Industry House, Rehov Hamasger, Rosh Pina Bridge, Tel Aviv, opp. "Shevach," the Municipal Vocational Training School (Bus : 9 A).

The auction rooms will be open for a pre-view of the articles to be auctioned :—

Tomorrow, Sat., Feb. 21, from 10 a.m.—8 p.m. and on Sun., Feb. 22, from 9 a.m. — 7 p.m.

Articles offered include among others : Stylish furniture of artistic value, as well as a wide range of other furniture such as complete suites and single items for bedroom, dining-room salon, living-room. Wardrobes, book shelves, buffets, double couches, salon sofa, armchairs, tables, chairs, etc.; fine musical instruments (piano and baby piano); refrigerators; electric and gas kitchen range; electric appliances (lamps, ventilators, vacuum cleaner, washing machine, etc.); Oriental and European carpets, (all sizes of best quality), radios, dinner services, tea and glass services; genuine oil paintings including works of famous masters and extremely beautiful small art objects (silver, bronze, crystal and ivory); silver and silver-plated cutlery, etc., etc.

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REVOLT AGAINST MOSCOW

TITO SPEAKS. By Vladimir Dedijer. Wedenfeld and Nicolson, London. 21s.

By EDWARD CRANKSHAW

The story of Marshal Tito's life, told by a devoted disciple and comrade-in-arms, might so well have been one more of those political biographies cut to a sickening pattern, stilted, effusive, illiterate, and designed to perpetuate an arbitrary legend or a pose. But Mr. Dedijer has produced a political document of the first importance; and, even more remarkably, the light with which he floods some of the darkest and most sinister passages of the post-war years springs from a narrative marked by a restrained passion of sincerity, packed with human and social interest, which has the makings of a classic memoir.

It says something for Tito's own character that he has preferred a portrait in the round. And it says a great deal for his entourage that it can include a master of narrative, as well as a highly gifted painter and connoisseur, in Moshe Pijade and a brilliant political theorist in Milovan Djilas. It is hard at times to remember that these men are Communists who carried out a bloody revolution, tried to work hand in glove with the Kremlin, and succeeded for a time in inflicting on their country a regime which shared many, but not all, of the worst features of Stalinism, and who still hold the Marxist faith.

Of course, Tito is idealized in these pages, and some of the warts are painted out. Some aspects which most disturb the West, such as the case of Archbishop Stepinac, are arbitrarily reduced in importance; others, such as the persecution of the weak bourgeoisie and the harsh coercion of the peasants, are ignored; others, such as the Moscow-like censorship of the Press, seem to be quite forgotten. But by no means the least important aspect of this book is the manner in which it brings home the searing bitterness, now recollected in something like tranquillity, of the underground struggle against the regimes of King Alexander and the Regent, Paul, so that it is impossible not to understand what happened when Tito won.

A Bullying Dictator

There is, of course, a great deal about Stalin in this book. Considering what Stalin has done to Tito, the tone is remarkably restrained. Not that any punches are pulled. Indeed, there is enough here to damn Stalin for ever in the eyes of anyone save those who have surrendered their minds and their consciences into his safe keeping. There is no set portrait of the man, but gradually, through a dozen scattered episodes, there takes shape before our eyes the only credible image of him in existence. Here, for the first time, is Stalin talking and behaving in private as his public deeds would lead us to expect.

It is a complex portrait in depth. There are strong glimpses of the statesman who impressed Churchill, deceived Roosevelt, and made a fool of Bernard Shaw. There are the outbursts of sudden savagery from a clear sky, described by Trotsky. But most of the time we find ourselves regarding the dreary figure of the generalissimo Boss incarnate.

As a rule the Boss had nothing to gain by playing the wise old man with a pipe for Tito's benefit. He had the Yugoslavs where he wanted them, he thought. They were there to be given orders. They were there to be set against the Bulgarians, the Albanians, the Czechs, the Hungarians, against anybody else who came in handy, so that Moscow would never be faced with a united Slav or Danubian bloc which might become awkward. They were there to be kept down and exploited for the benefit of the Soviet Union, which itself exists now for the benefit of Russia. All this is freely and sometimes fantastically documented by Mr. Dedijer.

So we see the Wise Teacher assailing Tito's Prime Minister, Kardelj, for daring to tell him the meaning of Benelux. It meant Belgium and Luxemburg, Stalin declared, and nobody else, Kardelj said it also meant the Netherlands. Stalin said "No." "But look at the name," insisted Kardelj; "it means Belgium — Netherlands — Luxembourg." Stalin exploded: "When I say 'no' it means NO!" We see him bullying Dmitrov, the hero of the Reichstag Trial, the ageing doyen of the Comintern, who has to stand by while Stalin calls him an exhibitionist with the mind of a streetwalker.

Molotov listens, subordinate always; but he is always there, and the nodding or the shaking of his head in front of strangers suggests that in private he is a formidable power. None of the other bleak-faced denizens of the Kremlin, neither Malenkov, Beria, Zhdanov, nor Bulganin, ever said anything to the point in front of Stalin when strangers were there....

The Soviet Machinery

Tito, Djilas, Kardelj tried to reason with Stalin; and it took them a long time to realise that there could be no reasoning. Like their fellow Communist leaders all over Europe, they were required to submit or be broken. Instead they escaped.

The greater part of the book is in effect an account of the prison, the mounting strain, and the final dash for freedom. Tito's Yugoslavia was held up by the Kremlin as a model for the satellites, partly as a move in the game to set the others against him, especially the Bulgarians; but partly also because Tito, being far and away the strongest and most remarkable Communist outside the Soviet Union, was in fact setting the pace in the Soviet manner. Yet long before this Tito was uneasy. Even at the height of the fighting against the Germans, he sensed the walls closing in. Stalin was letting him down....

Stalin was only too pleased to have Yugoslavia given to him on a plate. He set about exploiting it in the Russian manner.

And here is the account of the Russian manner in Yugoslavia, with detailed documentation of the Soviet absorption of local resources, the devices for dominating industry and trade in the interests of Moscow, the tricks of police rule, the systematic way in which Russian agents set to work to undermine confidence in the natural leader, so that he may be overthrown and a puppet put in his place — all this offers an unimpeded view of the Soviet machinery at work in the remaining satellites today. We can draw our own conclusions.

Tito struck when it came to national pride. The drama of the final break is intense. Tito and Yugoslavia by now faced ruin if they could not work with Russia, and knew it. Stalin also knew it. But Tito faced utter subjection if he continued to work with Russia. And the Yugoslavs, above all the Serbs, have never taken kindly to subjection. With the least display of consideration and tact Stalin could have kept Tito at his side — and then broken him at leisure. But he gave sharp orders once too often. He belittled the partisan war once too often. He was unquestioningly certain that he could bring Tito to heel. It never once seems to have occurred to him that, if Tito and his friends defied him, the Communist Party of Yugoslavia would not at once throw them over and declare for Moscow.

Image of True Communism

And so we get the fearfull tension when Tito, his friends faithful, all save one, decided in effect to commit suicide (they saw no future and had no idea what to do next if Stalin cut them off from all supplies, as he did very soon rather than be ordered about and insulted any more.

Here, then, is the picture of life in East Europe today. There is more than that. There is a vivid account of Tito at war, building up his legend with his own blood. But, with all this, it seems to me that the narrative flows most deeply in the very early days. Here in the long evocation of the bitter and often heroic underground struggle against a reactionary Government is the true image of Communism, blotted almost out of our minds by the distorting impact of Stalinism, but a force to be reckoned with in many parts of the world today. A devoted force, which is not to be broken by the guns of NATO. Stalin has frightened us into forgetting what it feeds on. Tito here reminds us.

AMADEO MODIGLIANI — Study in gouache and ink for "Caryatid" (sculpture in possession of the Buccholy Gallery, New York). A recent acquisition of the Tel Aviv Museum, where it is now on view.

ENGLISH BOOKS AND PLAYS

Biographies, autobiographies, histories and travel books have poured out from the presses in their usual number this season. Most of these have been written to meet a demand made by those who prefer light non-fiction to light fiction in the belief that non-fiction is an easy way of taking culture, like powder in jam.

We all know the sort of half-baked pseudo-intellectual who loses no chance in company to state complacently: "I never read novels. I am interested only in biography or travel books," thus revealing himself an escapist. The novel, even at its worst, reflects some form of immediate life and arouses emotion. The non-fiction book permits the reader to keep life at a comfortable distance. It is a curious fact that the reader does not tend to identify himself with a real person, so that even the most distressing biography can be swallowed without a too poignant pang. It all happened to someone else.

So those who don't really like life, don't really like fiction. The publishers are quite happy to let them suppose there is some virtue in their preference, and even happier to minister to it. The result is a very large number of non-fiction books, new or reprinted from the past, that have a short but expensive life. They have a small sale at 25/- or even 35/- a copy and are often remaindered while still in their first edition; so the last, sad remnants of a printing can sometimes be picked up for 2/6 and not seem particularly good value even at that price.

There are, of course, dozens of good solid works — such as Julian Huxley's "Evolution In Action" — that sell reasonably well at a reasonable price and end by reaching a really wide public in the form of Penguins. There are also some fine, well-written biographies that will be given a permanent place on the book-shelf and consulted again and again down the years. Such a one is "Forrest Reid: A Portrait and a Study," by Russell Burlingham, (Faber and Faber, 25s.) a finely written, critical life-history of a fine writer who for many years attracted a discerning public.

LETTER FROM LONDON
By OLIVIA MANNING

An Irish Writer

Forrest Reid, who died in 1947, was an Ulsterman, one of the few major writers to come out of that protestant and puritan corner of Ireland. He wrote very beautifully of adolescence and the problems of the boy turning into a man. His manner was always quiet, perfectly worded, confident and completely lacking in any taint of the sensational that would have made him interesting to a wider audience. In 1926 he published "Apostate," an account of his childhood in Belfast, that bleak, hidebound and cramping city. During a fairly long life, he published only six novels and these are 'few — but roses.' They will certainly live among the choice fiction works of his period.

Mr. Burlingham writes of his subject with complete sympathy and understanding and his picture of "Forrest Reid" presents us with a very pleasing personality, humorous, modest and gentle.

An important book, and one never likely to reach the 'remaindered' box, is "Thomas Carlyle: Letters to His Wife," edited by Trudy Bliss who not long ago published Mrs. Carlyle's "Letters to Her Husband" (Gollancz, 25s.) These two collections of letters together make fascinating reading, for both husband and wife were great letter-writers — she full of the wit and intelligence that terrified her contemporaries, he grumbling like thunder and flashing with his lightning-like wisdom.

Famous Couple

The Carlyles equalled the Brownings for their combined fame. Mrs. Carlyle drew to their house in Cheyne Row all the great of the day. Carlyle, regarded not only as a literary genius but as a prophet, was invited widely abroad, to the annoyance of his wife. To placate her, he would write that he was not enjoying himself and his terrible pen would draw portraits of his fellow guests that place them for ever in a gallery of monsters. To which Mrs. Carlyle, unimpressed by his complaints, would reply in the strain of: "When you go to any house, one knows it is because you choose to go; and when you stay, it is because you choose to stay. You don't, as weakly amiable people do, sacrifice yourself for the pleasure of others."

In Jane Welsh Carlyle, Thomas Carlyle had met his match. The story of their life together is likely to purge the reader of terror and pity.

Those who can neither stand an hour in the cold or pay 12/6 for a seat, have been delighted by the fact that Charlie Chaplin's famous "Limelight" has turned up at the 'local.' I have managed to see it at last and, like most other people, have been equally entranced and disappointed. It is the work of one man, a rare thing in films these days, and so has a homogeneousness and personal quality that is unlikely to come out of Hollywood again. With the departure of Chaplin, the last individualist has gone, and now the commercials can roll out in their monotonous millions.

Chaplin's World

In 'Limelight' Chaplin turns his back on all camera-tricks and artiness and presents, with the utmost simplicity, a world imagined by himself. For myself, I was worried by a sense of the unreality of the background and felt that Chaplin himself was not wholly convinced by it, but Clare Bloom acted to perfection as though never a doubt had ever entered her head. She seems to believe in all of it. I must say I should have loved to have seen the old Charlie of cracked boots, cane and little moustache. But, there, he can do no wrong and as he says himself, Hollywood will need him long before he needs Hollywood. We simply hope that he will settle in England.

Most of the outstanding plays, already mentioned in these letters, are still doing good business; so there has been little new to see.

One of the most amusing of the few recent first nights was at the Embassy where the Irish play "The Devil Came From Dublin" created a riotously funny evening.

The story is of the Irish border towns' chief occupation, smuggling, and an attempt by a puritanical member of the Dail — here played as a skit on De Valera — to put a stop to it all. Needless to say the amusing, charming, good-natured but completely amoral country folk win the day, and the 'devil' slinks off determined to emigrate to England, that home of law and order.

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will be pleased to show it to you.

The Call of the Land

HITYASHVUTENU BA'ARETZ. (Our Settlement on the Land). By Yitzhak Lador. Ophek, Tel Aviv. 200pp.
RETURN TO THE SOIL. By Alex Bein. Youth and Hehalutz Department of the Zionist Organization, Jerusalem. 370 pp.

What gave the Jewish Community in Palestine the strength and the daring to declare itself an independent and sovereign state? What helped to equip this new-born state to fight a war of defence and throw open its gates to hundreds of thousands of immigrants without exactly knowing how they were to be absorbed?

These questions and many others find their answer in one word: settlement on the land. It was settlement that unified the early newcomers, it was intensified settlement that made way for more in the course of eight decades, and it was planned and intensive settlement that proved to be the foundation of preparedness when the Yishuv was suddenly called upon to thwart the designs of its enemies and, preserving order in a sea of chaos, to take up the reins of self-government.

It is this romance of settlement that two authors have chosen to discuss in the works under review. Both books deal with history, they do not read like romances — but then what is more romantic than history? Both authors have ably sifted their material and developed their matter so that it contains all that is needed to understand the tremendous drive behind Jewish endeavour in Israel.

Both Mr. Lador and Dr. Bein begin by saying that Jewish resettlement in this country never really ceased since the Dispersion. Dr. Bein examines the various forces that gave impetus to the move to resettle and rebuild the country, examines the various factors that went into weaving the fabric of colonization and explains the development of ideas, paints a picture of the personalities who gave birth to these ideas and carried them out, and the social framework in which character of the Jewish community and, ultimately, the State was moulded.

The book is based on careful research, and the finished product emerges as a standard textbook that will go far to help the reader understand Zionism and the State of Israel.

Mr. Lador, on the other hand, does not profess to treat the subject as comprehensively: compared with Bein's, his work is more compact and his method is more on the side of appraisal and balancing one idea against another, and of demonstrating cause against effect. The Hebrew reader will be grateful for this excellent survey.

Almost all material in these two volumes has already seen light in one form or another: in books dealing with a particular phase of settlement or in articles or pamphlets dealing with personalities connected with the subject. But all these are necessarily limited in scope, and it has been left to the historian to fuse individual pen pictures and weld the various sections into a vibrant organic whole.

Both historians are agreed that the watchword of this generation-long endeavour is: To be continued! *M. HURWITZ*

UNDER TURKISH RULE

NOTES AND DOCUMENTS FROM THE TURKISH ARCHIVES. A Contribution to the History of the Jews in the Ottoman Empire. By Bernard Lewis. Publ. by The Israel Oriental Society, Jerusalem. 52.00.

The archives of the late Ottoman Empire with their millions of documents form an almost inexhaustible source for the history of this part of the world and are of particular value for the economic and social history of the Jews in the Near East. A number of such documents related to Jewish matters have been published by Turkish scholars, but systematic search after this material has been left to Jewish Orientalists.

Professor Bernard Lewis, who teaches the History of the Near and Middle East at the University of London, had the opportunity to make extensive studies of the Ottoman archives and, while working on the general history of the region, paid much attention to its Jewish aspect. The first fruit of his endeavours is the present volume, which contains extremely interesting information about the situation in Palestine and Salonica in the 16th century.

Centre at Safed

The principal Jewish community in the country at that time was at Safed, but while in 1525 there were only four congregations, mostly Arabic-speaking local Jews, thirty years later, in 1555, there existed in Safed 12 communities, hailing mostly from Spain and Southern Italy, and so important was this Jewish town, that, when the Turkish Sultan conquered Cyprus from the Venetians in 1571, he ordered a thousand "rich Jews" from Safed to be deported to Cyprus, obviously with a view to restoring the economic prosperity of the island after the expulsion of the Venetians. The documents relating to this event seem to indicate that the Safed Jews succeeded in evading the Sultan's decree, but they demonstrate clearly how important an element the Jews were at that time in the economic politics of the Empire.

Another, most welcome, addition to our knowledge is the chapter on the economic conditions of villages in Northern Palestine, inhabited partly by Jews. We are also given details about a comparatively considerable Jewish community in Nablus.

This excellent volume, well produced by the Merkaz Press, Jerusalem, and including nine plates with facsimiles of some of the documents, forms Number Three of the series "Oriental Notes and Studies," published by the Israel Oriental Society in addition to its Quarterly "Hamizrah Hehadash" ("The New East"). Although that series, unlike the Quarterly, caters primarily for learned readers, the present volume will no doubt attract a wider audience. *H.V.N.*

In Wrong Perspective

THE FAR COUNTRY. By Nevil Shute. Morrow, New York. 342pp. $3.50.

Many Englishmen have left their little island not to build the Empire, but just to build better lives for themselves. They have been doing it for hundreds of years, more than ever in the last five since the War. Few have done so gladly, most have suffered bitter pangs in doing it, they have loving memories of their homeland, they visit it from time to time, and up to this day I have yet had to hear of such as go around abusing it.

Mr. Shute does just that however. He writes it very clearly for all to read. His foolish, ungenerous, unjust and incorrect abuse of England under the Labour Government is unpleasantly reminiscent of some of our own citizens who have left to return to the lands of their birth, and there also indulge in this same disgraceful denigration. For them there is one excuse — they were given foolish promises that could not be kept.

There is no excuse whatever for Mr. Shute, who might quite well extol Australia, his new home, where he lives luxuriously on the proceeds of his books which sell mainly in England — without sneeringly comparing the two countries to the grave disadvantage of England — a sure sign of an uneasy conscience. He goes so far as to make a cultured young Londoner, about to leave for the Australian bush, find that neither St. Paul's nor Westminster mean anything to her. In fact she has no regrets.

Apart from this startling viewpoint, which runs like a red thread through the whole book, life in the Australian sawmill district is described with the author's usual somewhat arid competence. The story is of a young girl going on a visit to her Australian relatives and remaining there, mainly because she meets a Central European doctor working as a lumberjack and marries him. The first part of the tale, with an absurd London background, is less well presented. *PAULA ARNOLD*

A ZIONIST IN COLOMBIA

DISERTACIONES ACERCA DEL SIONISMO. By Aaron Benchetrit. Colon, Bogota. pp. 164.

Many books on Zionism have been reviewed in these columns, but never before—we think—one that comes from the northwestern tip of the South American continent, from Colombia. True, Dr. Benchetrit's brand of Zionism is rather simple and outdated—dare one say, amateurish? He sees the Balfour Declaration, for example, as a kind of exit permit, finally and graciously authorising the Jews to emerge from their centuries of captivity; and not, as one would have thought, as the first success for the new theories and strategy of political Zionism.

But if there is little to learn from this book, the fact that it has been published is in itself reassuring. It is good in these days to be reminded how wide the ramifications of the Zionist movement are.

The author was born in Tetuan, Spanish Morocco, nearly seventy years ago. He moved to Colombia in his early youth and after working for a while as a draper's assistant decided to study medicine. He had first to enter a secondary school, which he did although he was already 20. He studied his profession with great diligence and became a specialist in the treatment of leprosy. In addition to his professional work he has been very active in Jewish communal life in Colombia and thought nothing of dropping everything to go off to Lake Success to witness the debate on Palestine in 1947. Again, it is good to know that enthusiasm for the cause of Zion is still alive even in the remotest of the "Four Corners." *D.V.*

STRUGGLE WITH ROME

PRINCE OF ISRAEL. A Novel on Bar-Kochba's Uprising Against Rome. By Elias Gilner. Exposition, New York. 347 pp. $3.50.

This is a competent, but undistinguished, historical novel by a former Israeli who now lives in Brooklyn. Mr. Gilner, a past National Commander of the American Palestine Jewish Legion, was in command of the protection of one-fourth of Jerusalem during the Arab attacks of April, 1920; and Daniel Auster, in a foreword, points up the inspiration which the example of Bar-Kochba's "resistance" movement provided during the recent siege.

Once the reader accepts the avowed propaganda intention, such a lively retelling of history has interest and value. It succeeds better with scenes of action and debate than with its trite love passages, since there is inherent drama in the rise and fall of the "Son of a Star"; the figures of Rabbi Akiba, Rufus, Ruffina, and Bar-Yohai; and the hopeless siege of Betar.

Mr. Gilner uses history well, and he is at home in the Israel landscape. But one is troubled at times by the blatancy of his anachronisms, as when the rebels are called "Heromavs," short for *Herut o-mavet*. Such a neat blending of the modern Heruth with (Patrick Henry's?) "Liberty or Death" seems just a bit too slick. *SJ. KAHN*

שביט SHAVIT 1898 Fine Arabic Coffee

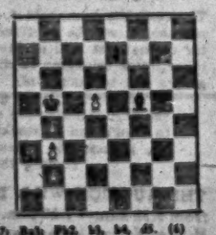
Chess

February 20, 1953

Problem No. 721
D. B. WERTHEIM, Haifa
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem POST

K-Q7; Q-Q1; B-Q6; P-K4, dis. ch. (6)
K-Q7; R-Q1; P-K5, h7, d7, R. (7)
Mate in three

Endgame No. 37
F. LAZARD



K-Q7; B-Q6; P-K3, h3, h4, d5. (4)
K-K4; B-B7; P-d7. (3)
White to play and draw

A rare case of a double Zagzwang is presented in problem 721. To realize his idea, the composer has been lucky in finding an economic and attractive position.—No. 37 is one of Prof. Lazard's well-known endgames, in which White accomplishes the almost impossible task of drawing a lost position.

SOLUTIONS: Problem 721 (Grimshaw): Rxe6+ Kxd4(2) Play 1.b6 Kxe6. The threatening try is (retreat) Kg5(6) by 1. Kb6 Rb1+.

Endgame No. 36 (Jakobi): 1.Kd5! Ke7 2.Ke5 Kd7 3.Kd5! Ke7 4.Kc6! Kd8 5.Kxc7 Kc8 6.d6! Kd8 7.c6 Ke7 8.Kd7 Ke8 9.Kc8 Kd8 10.Kxc7 Kc8 11.c6 Kb7 12.c7 Kb8 13.Kd7 Kb7 14.Kxe7 Kb8 15.c7+ Kb7 16.Kd7 and wins.

B. SHAYOVICH ARMY CHAMPION 1953

The lead fought characteristic of the Army brought a well-deserved victory to Corporal Shaio Shayovich who scored 6 points out of 8 games in the finals. Second and third were D. Zilkha and I. Yuval, 4, 5, followed by A. Benarroch, S. Ben-Aim and Z. Rabinovitz 6, Nissim Ad. Shalom 3 and Rosenfeld 2½ points. The tournament was keenly contested under the auspices of the Army Chess Association and included hundreds of army players.

Game No. 371

White: Benarroch	Black: Zabludski
1.e4 e5 2.Kf3 d6 3.d4 exd4 4.Kxd4 Kf6 5.Kxc6 bxc6 6.Be2 e5 7.0-0 Be7 8.f4 Qc7 9.Kb3 0-0 10.Bf3 Bd7 11.Be3 Kh5 12.Qd2 Rb8 13.g4 h6 14.g5 Kxe3 15.gxf6 Kxd1 16.Rxd1 Rxf6 17.Be2 Kxa3 18.f5 Kxc4 19.fxe6 fxe6 20.Kxc6 bxc6 21.Bg4 Qd7 22.Bxd7 Kxd7 23.Rb1 Rb7 24.Rb3 Rb6 25.Qb4 Qc8 26.Qxa4 Qg4+ 27.Qf2 Qxg5 28.Qe3 Kb6 29.Rxb6 Qxb6 30.Qxe6 Qxb2 and White resigned in a few moves.

In tournaments with notable success) of 3.Kxf3 d5 4.e4 Kd6 5.Bb5+ c6 6.dxc6 bxc6 7.Be2 Kb5 8.a4 Bd7 9.b4 0-0 (So far, the opening has yielded no advantage for white. Benjamin prefers to develop his pieces). 10.Kxe5 Kxe5 11.axc6 Bg4 12.Qd3 Kd7 13.c3 Kb4 14.Ba3 c5 15.c7 (this error leads to a quick loss. 8-14 was right) Qf6 16.Kxc5 Bxe5 17.dxe5 Qxc3 18.Bd4 Qb3 (white's position is already desperate on account of the weakness of the white fields on the K. side and unfortunate position of the broken up b3) 19.Rhc1 Rhb8 20.a5 Ba3? 21.Qc1 Kd7 22.a6 Kd8 23.Ba4 Rc8 24. Kg2 Kxc7 25. Qa3 g5, and white resigned for, after 26.Rc1, black has several continuations leading to victory.

HAKOAH C.C. CHAMPIONSHIP

The Hakoah chess section tournament is well under way, with Arditi leading with 4.5 points. There is quite a strong contingent of players.

Here is a nice win by Rozak against Lehmann.

Game No. 372

White: Rozak	Black: Lehmann
1.e4 e5 2.Kf3 d6 3.d4 exd4 4.Kxd4 Kf6 5.Kxc6 bxc6 6.Be2 e5 7.0-0 Be7 8.f4 Qc7 9.Kb3 0-0 10.Bf3 Rd8 11.Be3 Kh5 12. Qd2 Rb8 13.g4 h6 14.g5 Kxe3 15.gxf6 Kxd1 16.Rxd1 Rxf6 17.Be2 Kxa3 18.f5 Kxc4 19.fxe6 fxe6 20.Kxc6 bxc6 21.Bg4 Qd7 22. Bxd7 Kxd7 23.Rb1 Rb7 24.Rb3 Rb6 25. Rxb6 Qxb6 26.Qa2 Bg5? 27.Qf5+ Kd8 28.Qxg5 Qb7 29.Qe3 Qb6 30.Qxe6 Qb7 and Black resigned in a few moves.

Stamp of the Week

This is one of the first stamps to be printed for the reign of Belgium's King Baudouin.

Everybody agreed that the portrait made Baudouin look about 40 instead of 22. Some said his nose was too long, his lips too thick, his jaw out of proportion and that he looked more like his not-so-popular father Leopold than himself.

Four days after the stamp appeared the Minister of Communications announced that, owing to printing difficulties, the issue of the new stamps will be limited until certain faults have been rectified."

So no more of this 1 franc 50 centimes stamp will be printed when stocks are sold out. Two others have been withdrawn, as well.

King Baudouin himself is said to have given the orders to the Minister.

The three stamps cost 1s. 9d. in London.

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Life and Letters

Maimonides Works To Be Published

President Ben-Zvi is to head a distinguished committee which is to publish the complete works of Maimonides on the occasion of the 750th anniversary of the philosopher's death.

Other members of the committee include: Prime Minister David Ben Gurion; Professor Ben Zion Dinur, Minister of Education and Culture; Mr. S.Z. Shazar; Mr. Yehuda Even-Shmuel, and Rabbi Y.L. Maimon.

At the suggestion of Rabbi Maimon, head of Mosad Harav Kook, the first work to be published is to be "Hayad Hahazaka." A copy of this volume, which was written in Hebrew, and containing hand-written annotations, is part of Rabbi Maimon's library.

Key To Talmudic Law

An English-Hebrew key to the Talmud, in particular its legal sections, is being compiled as the first of three volumes on Hebrew law by Mr. Y. Loewe, a legal adviser of the American Department of Agriculture. The aim of the book is to show the Jewish roots of the law of civilized peoples. Mr. Loewe has previously published two books, "The Romance of Palestine" and "The Romance of the Bible".

CORRECTION

The correct title of the book reviewed in last Friday's issue under the heading "A Young Hero" is: "That's How It is With Us. The Life and Selected Works of Shim'on Smargad. Compiled by Molly Bar-David. Published by the Youth and Hehalutz Dept., Jerusalem."

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Note: A few places are still open at the Kibbutz Ulpan Course at Shefayim, which has just commenced

HEBREW
At the "KADIMAH" School of Languages, 74 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv. Sun. & Mon. (Feb. 22, 23) from 9 a.m.-12 noon, 3—9 p.m. registration will take place for the following two new classes for beginners (a) 4-5 p.m. (b) 8-9 p.m. There are still a few vacancies in the existing HEBREW, ENGLISH and FRENCH classes for all standards.

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